Canadian Legislatures:

The 1984 comparative study

The Editors

Robert J. Fleming is Director of Administration for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario and Secretary to the Board of Internal Economy

J. Thomas Mitchinson is Mr. Fleming's Executive Assistant and Assistant Secretary to the Board of Internal Economy

Copies of *Canadian Legislatures* may be obtained from the Office of the Director of Administration, Room 188, Legislative Building, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1A2 (416/965-9494)

Price $9.00

Copyright © 1984
Office of the Assembly
Queen's Park, Toronto

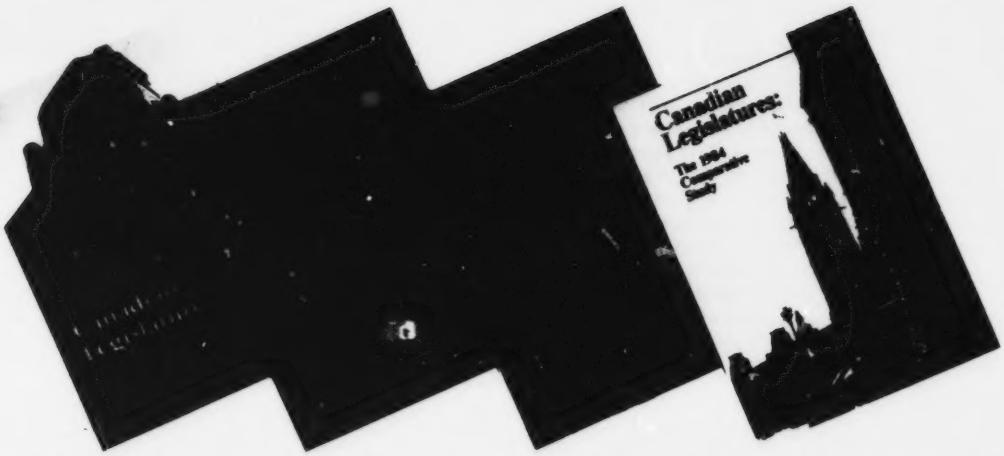
ISSN 0715-7118

Material from this document may be freely quoted provided credit is given.

The Editors would like to thank Ms. Sandra Bowen for her valuable assistance in the production of the Study.

Cover photograph by Robert J. Fleming

Editors' Note



Canadian Legislatures began in 1979 as a questionnaire circulated informally between Canadian provincial Houses in an attempt to find out how individual Legislatures handled issues such as Members' pay, allowances and services, and what type of administrative structure existed to serve elected officials. The first 'Comparative Study' tabulating the responses consisted of 33 pages of typewritten tables, and 150 copies were circulated to participating Legislatures and other interested parties. Amazing as it may seem, prior to that small effort no formal lines of communication existed among Canadian legislative bodies for exchanging information and comparing structures and ongoing developments.

In response to this initial foray into the dissemination of information about provincial Legislatures, an article appeared in the September/October 1980 edition of *Policy Options*, "How Provincial Legislatures Work", by Russell Wilkins. Said Wilkins, referring to the amount of attention focussed on the federal parliament during a year when Canada experienced two national elections and three different governments in Ottawa: "A study recently released is concerned exclusively with the internal workings and administrative structures of Canada's ten provincial and two territorial Legislatures. *It helps to right the balance between the amount of attention accorded to each level of government*". Wilkins went on to suggest that a thirst existed in Canada for much more information about the operation of provincial Legislatures and Governments.

Canadian Legislatures has come a long way in five years, and is now followed closely not only by those who are elected to or work in Canadian Legislatures, but also by academics, librarians, lawyers, civil servants and government relations specialists. Said Dr. W. Andrew Mackay, President and Vice-Chancellor of Dalhousie University: "The annual survey is now a valuable reference work for all who have an interest in legislative operations in this country."

Several years ago we referred to the newly constituted Parliament of Uganda as an example of a Parliament which had begun to recover from the ravages of a dictatorship that had tried to eliminate its institutions and parliamentary traditions. It was encouraging to read the words of the Honourable Francis K. Butagira, M.P., Speaker of the restored Uganda Parliament who wrote: "The Comparative Study will contribute a lot towards the understanding of legislative processes, not only in our Parliament but also in Parliaments of the Commonwealth".

In 1982, we interviewed the Speakers of the House of Commons and the provincial and territorial Assemblies to learn their views on the evolving role of the Legislature. We followed this up in 1983 by visiting each of the country's Premiers and heard their opinions of the Legislature from the dual perspectives of Premier and elected Member. Following the publication of our 1983 Study one Premier wrote: "I believe your trip across the country was most useful in fostering better understanding." It is comments like these that make us feel that our work is making a worthwhile contribution.

In 1984, *Canadian Legislatures* decided to conduct a poll of the people of Canada to determine their attitudes towards legislative institutions. The responses of the 2,038 adults who took part in the poll are reproduced in their entirety in this edition of our publication, and show considerable support for our legislative institutions and a remarkable vote of confidence for the valuable role played by elected Members in the process of government. We would like to express our appreciation to Benson & Hedges (Canada) Inc. for their generous grant which made this undertaking possible. The poll was conducted in mid-September by Environics Research Group Limited of Toronto.

Since publication of the 1983 edition of *Canadian Legislatures*, a federal election was held which radically altered the makeup of the House of Commons. There was also an election in the Northwest Territories which took place after the 1983 volume went to press. In keeping with our tradition of looking at trends in the development of Legislatures, we again examine the

election results and outline differences in the personal, educational and professional backgrounds of the newly-elected Members in these two jurisdictions.

How do the salaries and allowances provided to elected officials in Canadian and American jurisdictions compare? For the first time, *Canadian Legislatures* has attempted to draw comparisons between Canadian provincial Legislatures and their American State counterparts. We hope to expand this work in future editions in order to give readers a broader context in which to assess the state of legislative administration. We would like to express appreciation to Mr. William Pound of the National Conference of State Legislatures, Denver, Colorado, for his assistance in providing this initial information.

The 1984 edition of our Study tries to satisfy the broad and divergent interests of our readers. Consequently, we strive to serve a number of purposes: to exchange information, and thereby improve the quality of administration in our Assemblies; to serve as a vehicle for charting new trends and developments; to assist in strengthening the parliamentary fabric; and to provide a medium for public participation in the democratic process.

Robert J. Fleming, *Editor*
J. Thomas Mitchinson, *Assistant Editor*
Toronto, Canada
December 14, 1984.

Foreword

In Canada, voter turn-outs are among the highest in the world. Canadians hold remarkably strong views about politics and politicians and they want to be involved. An analysis of the average percentage of voters going to the polls for provincial elections during the period 1953 to 1983 is certain proof that participation in the political process is important to the Canadian public: PEI – 83%; Saskatchewan – 82%; Québec – 80%; Newfoundland – 79%; New Brunswick – 79%; Nova Scotia – 78%; British Columbia – 70%; Manitoba – 66%; Ontario – 65%; Alberta – 63%. The average for Federal elections held during the same period of time is 75%.

Similarly, Canadians appear to have strong views about the people they have elected. Elsewhere in this edition of *Canadian Legislatures*, people from various walks of life in all parts of the country, who took part in a Poll conducted by a nationally-known research firm, speak their minds about elected Members and the parliamentary system. They have elected their representatives to the House of Commons and the provincial Legislatures and they have reached some clear conclusions about the quality of service provided in return.

There is a fervent desire on the part of Canadians to maintain a voice in the process of government on an ongoing basis, and not merely by marking their 'X' in the box once every four years. It is clear that, in the minds of the public, no process is immune to change, no tradition so sacrosant that it should not be required to respond to new ideas and approaches.

As evidence of this strong public desire for involvement, a wide variety of non-partisan groups have been formed in recent years, dedicated to the study of parliament. One of the newest and perhaps most significant of these organizations is the Churchill Society for the Advancement of Parliamentary Democracy. Its membership includes a broad cross section of concerned citizens, ranging from senior corporate executives and mining magnates to film makers and students. And they all have one common trait: an eagerness to join in the debate and help find ways to preserve and develop parliamentary institutions in the 1980s.

It is clear that Canadians want something more than just politics as usual. They are looking for higher standards. Perhaps Columnist Douglas Fisher summed it up best in his comments on the atmosphere of the House of Commons at the time of the retirement of The Honourable Stanley Knowles, P.C.: "It showed just a little grace and excellence. . . . what the House might be".

In 1983, the Canadian Premiers, through the pages of *Canadian Legislatures*, spoke about the Legislature as an institution. Some took time to explore new and imaginative ways of using the Legislature as a vehicle for improving relations among Canadian politicians and provinces.

One idea which caught the imagination of editorial writers was the possibility of establishing a program which would enable Premiers to visit each others' Legislatures and speak directly to the Members about particular concerns of their provinces. Some Premiers felt this direct approach would be viewed positively by elected Members in other provinces, who would appreciate the courtesy of direct communication, and would enhance the stature of the Legislature as the voice of the people of the provinces. The Montreal Gazette headlined an editorial "Talking Never Hurts" and went on to say: "A good deal of our suspicion of each other is based on ignorance or misunderstanding. Speeches by visiting Premiers certainly wouldn't end that, but they might contribute a bit to lessening it. And that wouldn't be a bad thing."

There are those in Canada who are cynical about the parliamentary system, and from year to year forecast its imminent demise. They focus on changes to the structure of parliament which meet with an understandable resistance from governments. Perhaps there are ways of improving things other than by tinkering with the system, or studying it with a magnifying glass in order to expose all its warts. Perhaps traditional governmental institutions could be improved simply by finding more ways to involve the public in the process

of government. Perhaps it is time to start building on what we have, by turning our attention to educating people and finding more ways for them to participate.

A young woman who was a participant in the Legislature Internship program at the Ontario Legislature in 1983 and is now completing her doctoral studies, wrote of her experience with elected politicians and the Legislature in a very perceptive way: "I arrived at Queen's Park, one of eight. As part of the Ontario Legislature Internship, a ten month, non-partisan program dedicated to familiarizing 'outsiders' with the inner workings, procedures and conventions of Legislatures in general and Ontario in particular, we were selected to assist backbench Members in the course of their duties. This involved everything from drafting speeches to handling constituents' complaints. While I can't begin to expound on the virtues of the program without sounding 'co-opted', even non participants admit that the internship is more than an opportunity, it's a life style that impacts both collectively, and individually: an awareness that colours every expectation; an experience that shadows you for the rest of your life. You leave the program but the program never leaves you."

That young intern succeeded in communicating the intangible quality of life which can exist in Legislatures and around politicians and which if properly channelled, could help regenerate our system and ensure that it keeps pace with the style and demands of each new generation of citizens.

Canadian politics and political institutions do not operate in a vacuum. Other governments are aware of developments in this country and, as in other areas of life, Canada is frequently looked to for leadership. Under Spain's new constitution, 18 provincial or regional governments are being established, each with its own Parliament. As it turns out, it is Canadian provincial governments and Legislatures that are being looked at as models. Similarly, the Government of the Republic of Ireland is reorganizing the structure of its Parliament, and has turned to Ontario for assistance. A number of American Legislatures are also following the Canadian experience with close interest.

Members of Canadian Legislatures should be proud of the progress which has been made over the past 10-15 years, and the attention they have attracted from other countries can only serve to underline the respect they have earned.

The hundreds of dedicated people who work in Canada's Legislatures should also look with pride at their achievements. It is easy to maintain the status quo, to merely keep a Legislature moving along without exerting the effort or demonstrating the tenacity required to develop and advance the institution. By showing dedication and by actively participating in its evolution, servants of the House are helping ensure the vibrancy and relevance of Legislatures.

A pundit once said the trouble with large institutions is that nobody is allowed to rise above the lowest common denominator. That's not true, at least in the case of Legislatures. To work in a political setting requires dedication, patience, a sense of humour and a realization that it often takes years to effect small changes. But Legislatures are prepared to change, and they will continue to do so as long as the public has confidence in the relevance of the institution, and individual citizens are willing to dedicate their time and efforts to participating in the political process.

Table of Contents

Index of Tables 8
Editors' Note 3
Foreword 5

CANADIAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS 9

MEMBERS' REMUNERATION: COMPARISONS BETWEEN PROVINCES AND STATES 29

ELECTION RESULTS 39

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION 43

Members' Indemnities, Salaries, Allowances and Benefits 45

- Remuneration entitlements 45
- Committee allowances 48
- Accommodation allowance 49
- Travel allowances 49
- Severance allowance 52
- Pension benefits 52

Support Services for Private Members 55

- Services at the Legislature 55
- In the Constituency 57
- Caucus services 59
- Research services 61
- Legislative Library 63

Administrative Structures 65

- Legislative budgets 65
- Employees of the Legislature 66
- Financial Management of the Legislature 68
- Hansard 70
- Media coverage 71

House Statistics 73

- Composition of the House 73
- Legislative Committees 74
- Government Business 75

Index of Tables

	TABLE	PAGE
MEMBERS' REMUNERATION: COMPARISONS BETWEEN PROVINCES AND STATES		
1983 Legislative Branch Expenditures in Ten Largest U.S. States	Ia	32-33
1983 Legislative Branch Expenditures in Canadian Provinces	Ib	32-33
1984 U.S. State Legislatures' Annual Legislative Compensation and Per Diem Living Expenses	II	34-35
1984 Additional Compensation for U.S. Legislative Leaders	III	36
1984 U.S. State Legislatures' Sessions Calendars	IV	37
ELECTION RESULTS		
HOUSE OF COMMONS:		
Professional Backgrounds	A	40
Educational Backgrounds	B	41
Previous Political Experience	C	41
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:		
Professional Backgrounds	D	41
Educational Backgrounds	E	42
Previous Political Experience	F	42
LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION		
Ranking of Basic Remuneration Paid to Private Members	1	45
Remuneration for Elected Members	2	46-47
Committee Allowances	3	48
Accommodation Allowance	4	49
Travel Allowances	5	50
Pension Benefits	6	52
Support Services at Legislature	7	56
Support Services in Constituency	8	58
Caucus Services	9	60
Research Services	10	62
Legislative Library	11	63
Legislative Budgets	12	65
Ranking of Legislative Budgets	13	66
Employees of the Legislature	14	66
Body responsible for Financial Management of the House	15	68
Financial Management of Legislature	16	68
Legislative Assembly Estimates Review Procedure	17	70
Hansard Reporting Service	18	70
Legislative Press Gallery	19	71
Composition of House	20	73
Legislative Committees	21	74
Government Business	22	75

Canadian Attitudes Towards Legislative Institutions

Canadian Attitudes Towards Legislative Institutions

This Report has been prepared for *Canadian Legislatures* by Michael Adams, President of Environics Research Group Limited, Toronto, based on a Poll of 2,038 adult Canadians from coast to coast undertaken during the period September 13-30, 1984. The Survey was funded by a grant from Benson & Hedges (Canada) Inc.

In its November 5, 1984 Speech from the Throne, the new Progressive Conservative Government set out priorities for building a "renewed national consensus".

The first priority is to "critically examine the relationship of Parliament with the people of Canada. Members of the House of Commons will be asked to approve the appointment of a parliamentary task force on reform of that House. The central focus of this task force will be the enhancement of the role of the Private Member." A new national government, elected with an overwhelming mandate, believes it is time to improve the role of the Private Member.

Another "priority goal" . . . "will be to breathe a new spirit into federalism and restore the faith and trust of all Canadians in the effectiveness of our system of government."

And finally, the Governor-General in concluding the Throne Speech stated that "the purpose of my government is to renew the confidence of Canadians that Parliament is truly the voice of the people, that government is their servant, and that federalism is the means to harmonize and preserve the splendid diversity of this land."

These statements reflect an historical concern in Canada about the process of government. Canadians have always been concerned about the effectiveness and efficiency of their governmental institutions. Federalism has always topped the list of concerns, but in recent years there has been an increasing anxiety about our legislative institutions.

The study findings are based on a survey of Canadians undertaken between September 13-30, 1984. The survey was conducted by means of in-home personal interviews among a modified probability sample of 2,038 adults: 267 in Atlantic Canada, 597 in Québec, 505 in Ontario and 669 in Western Canada. Simple probability samples of this size are estimated to be accurate within a margin of plus or minus 2 percent, in 19 samples out of 20. The margins of error are slightly wider for this sample and for the regional and demographic data.

Respondents were asked 14 questions: three on the extent to which elected officials at the three levels of government contribute to the quality of life in Canada and 11 on the extent to which people agree or disagree with various statements about legislative institutions.

OVERVIEW

The Poll revealed that Canadians are divided as to whether our system of government is the best in the world and only a bare majority believes our system is better than that in the U.S. Indeed, nearly three in four Canadians feel the Canadian parliamentary system is in need of major reform. However a surprising 79% of respondents believe Question Period in the federal and provincial parliaments to be an important part of the political process.

At a time when a great deal of debate is going on concerning responsive government, it is significant to note that most of those polled believe the best way to get help or information from government is to contact their federal or provincial Member.

Half the respondents believe their elected representatives are responsive to the needs of their constituents, and four in ten believe back-benchers can be effective even though they are not in the Cabinet.

A majority of Canadians believe that elected officials at all three levels — federal, provincial and local — contribute to the quality of life in Canada. They are divided, however, on whether most federal and provincial Members of Parliament are honest and sincere, yet three in four respondents said they would be proud if

one of their children or a relative became a federal or provincial Member of Parliament.

The majority of survey respondents believe our system of government would be improved if more people joined political parties, but nearly half feel it is very difficult to become a candidate for federal or provincial office.

On most of these questions, there are only small variations in response among Canada's regions and its major socio-demographic groupings. The outstanding and most consistent variation from the norm comes from the people of Québec. Québecers are more likely to disagree that our system of government is the best in the world and are less likely than other Canadians to believe their federal and provincial Members of Parliament are responsive to the needs of their constituents, are honest and sincere and contribute to the quality of life in Canada. It should be pointed out, however, that these findings may at least partially reflect the current low level of satisfaction Québecers have with the performance of their provincial government.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

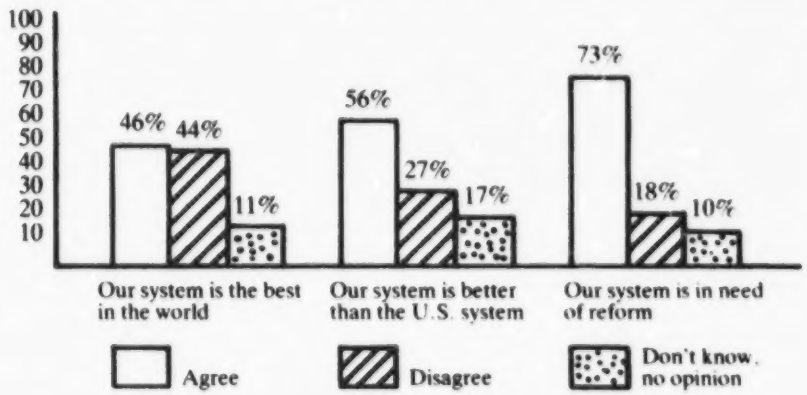
Our System of Government

Forty-six percent of Canadians agree with the statement that "our system of government is the best in the world", but 44 percent disagree and 11 percent are undecided or cannot say. Québecers are more likely than other Canadians to disagree (58 percent) as are people under 30 (55 percent), and French-speaking Canadians (56 percent).

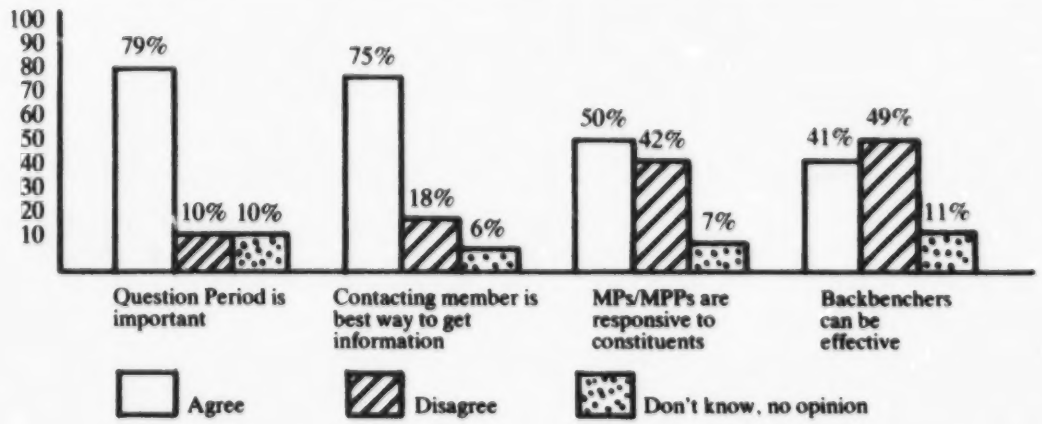
A majority (56 percent) disagree that "the U.S. system of government is better than the Canadian system." Twenty-seven percent agree that the U.S. system is superior and 17 percent have no opinion. In this instance, the regional and demographic differences are statistically insignificant.

Seventy-three percent agree that "the Canadian Parliamentary system is in need of major reform". Only 18 percent disagree and 10 percent are undecided or cannot say. The sentiment for reform reaches across all regional and demographic groupings. (*see Graph a*)

Graph a: Our System of Government



Graph b: The Role of Our Legislative Institutions



The Role of Legislative Institutions

Seventy-nine percent of those surveyed believe Question Period to be an important part of the political process. Only 10 percent disagree and another 10 percent have no opinion. Once again, this consensus holds across all regional and demographic segments.

Canadians are divided on the responsiveness of their federal and provincial Members of Parliament to the needs of their constituents. Fifty percent agree they are responsive, but 42 percent think they are not and seven percent do not know. Québecers and Western Canadians are fairly evenly divided on the question, whereas the majority in Atlantic Canada and Ontario feel their provincial and federal representatives are responsive. This alienation may reflect lower levels of satisfaction with the performance of their provincial governments that currently exist in Québec and the West. Those of lower education and income, French-speaking Canadians and Catholics, are less likely to think their parliamentarians responsive.

Forty-nine percent believe a "federal or provincial Member of Parliament can only be effective if he or she is a cabinet minister rather than a back-bencher". Forty-one percent disagree with this viewpoint and 11 percent do not have an opinion. This division in perspective exists across most regional and demographic groupings, although nearly two-thirds of managerial and professional Canadians believe that back-benchers can be effective.

Seventy-five percent of Canadians believe "the best way to get help or information from the government is to contact your federal or provincial Member of Parliament". Only 18 percent disagree with this statement and only 6 percent cannot say. These statistics apply across all the regional and demographic segments. (*see Graph b*)

Our Parliamentarians

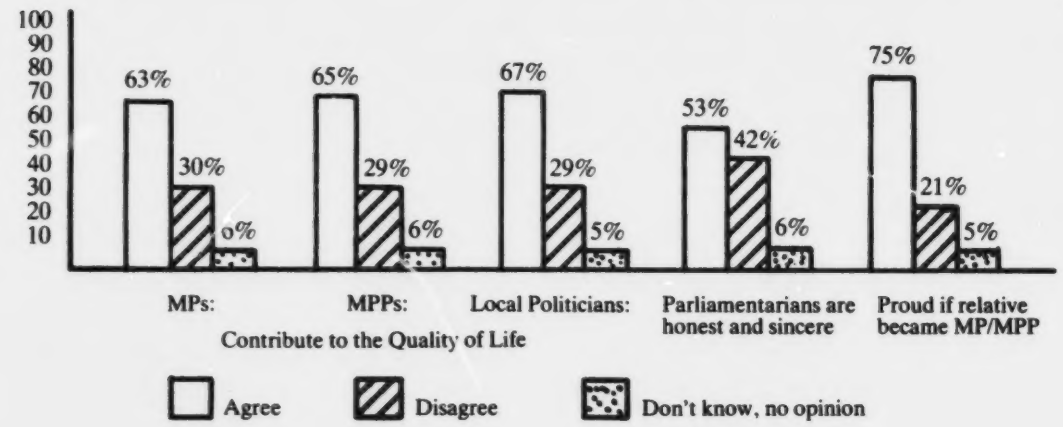
Sixty-three percent feel MPs in Ottawa contribute to the quality of life in Canada. Similar proportions believe provincial legislators (65 percent) and local mayors, aldermen and councillors (67 percent) make such a contribution. Thirty percent feel MPs make little or no contribution; 29 percent MPPs and MLAs, and the same proportion for locally-elected officials. Only 5 to 6 percent have no opinion on the subject.

Québecers are more critical than are other Canadians of their federal and provincial representatives. Forty-four percent feel their MPs contribute little or nothing to Canada's quality of life, while forty-five percent feel the same way about their provincial Members. However, Québecers are no more likely than other Canadians to be critical of their local politicians. There are no significant variations on these items by the demographic variables.

A bare majority (53 percent) feel most federal and provincial Members of Parliament are honest and sincere. Forty-two percent do not agree with this statement and 6 percent do not have an opinion. Once again, Québecers are the most critical: 51 percent do not believe most of their parliamentarians are honest and sincere. In the rest of the country, the majority agree with the statement, but even here between 35 percent (Ontario) and 46 percent (Atlantic Canada) disagree. Younger Canadians, French-speaking Canadians, Catholics and those in lower status occupations, are more cynical and more critical of the integrity of their parliamentarians.

On the other hand, 75 percent of Canadians would be proud if one of their children or a relative became a provincial or federal Member of Parliament. Only 21 percent would not be proud and 5 percent cannot say. A slightly smaller (65 percent) of Québecers would be proud to have a parliamentarian in the family, as would large majorities of every demographic segment across the country. (*see Graph c*)

Graph c: **Our Parliamentarians**



Political Participation

Fifty-six percent of survey respondents agree that our system of government would be improved if more people joined political parties. Thirty-five percent disagree with this statement and 9 percent have no opinion. There are no significant variations in response across the major regional and demographic groupings.

There are however perceived barriers to greater involvement in the political process. Forty-six percent feel it is very difficult to become a candidate for federal or provincial parliament. Thirty-seven percent feel it is not very difficult and 17 percent do not know. Atlantic Canadians (54 percent) are more likely than those in other regions to perceive difficulties in becoming a candidate. However, among other demographic segments there are no significant variations in response. (*see Graph d*)

CONCLUSIONS

These survey results suggest that the Canadian public will be receptive to the reform of our legislative institutions. In particular, Canadians would support changes resulting in the enhancement of the role of the Private Member as proposed by the new federal government in the recent Speech from the Throne. Canadians feel it is time for their elected Members to become "somebodies".

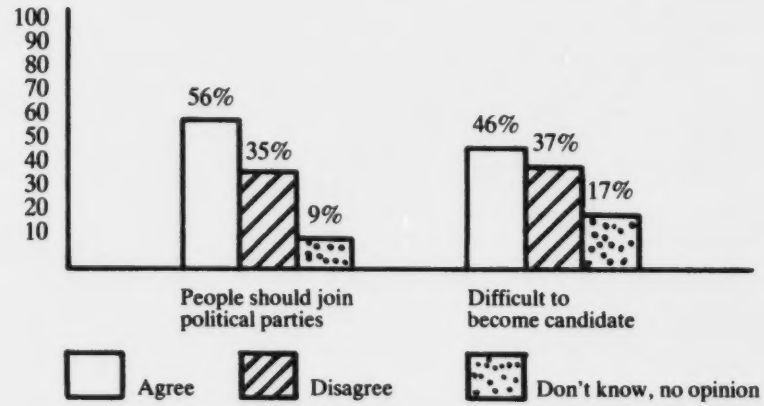
Our data, for example, suggest strong public support for a greater reliance on legislators in dealing directly with the public. This contrasts with the trend in modern government to increasing public interaction with civil servants employed by the various departments and agencies of government. In Canada, this trend culminated in the formation of Information Canada by the former Liberal Government, which was later abolished. Canadians would seem to support a renewal of their traditional relationship with their Members of federal and provincial parliament.

Another area of change suggested by the data is in the role of the government backbencher and the opposition Member of Parliament. The fact that Question Period is viewed as an important part of the political process suggests strong public support for more critical scrutiny of government by parliamentarians. Canadians want their government to be accountable and Question Period is a key symbol of that accountability. In this regard the televizing of Question Period has communicated the value of this institution to the populace. It tells Canadians whose Members are not cabinet ministers that they are getting "value for their vote".

By analogy, we can infer from our data public support for the critical scrutiny of government by legislators in parliamentary committees and task forces. Such activities, if they were widely publicized through the print and broadcast media, would help indicate to Canadians that the system works.

Parliamentary reform along these lines would also be congruent with the renewed emphasis on the process of consultation and consensus building. Perhaps changes in our legislative institutions to enhance the role of the parliamentarian will also help reduce some of the cynicism and alienation we found among Québecers, younger Canadians and those of lower socio-economic status.

Graph d: **Political Participation**



SURVEY RESULTS/Canadian Attitudes Towards Legislative Institutions

1. Please tell me if each of the following contributes a great deal, somewhat, little or not at all to the quality of life in Canada.

	A Great Deal	Somewhat	Little	Not At All	DK/NA
(a) Members of Parliament in Ottawa	20%	43%	24%	6%	6%
(b) Members of the Provincial Parliaments and Legislatures	19	46	24	5	6
(c) Local mayors, aldermen and councillors	20	47	23	6	5

2. Do you strongly agree, moderately agree, strongly disagree or moderately disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Agree	Moderately Agree	Strongly Disagree	Moderately Disagree	DK/NA
(a) The Canadian parliamentary system of government is in need of major reform	30%	43%	14%	4%	10%
(b) The U.S. system of government is better than the Canadian system	9	18	33	23	17
(c) Most federal and provincial members of parliament are honest and sincere	9	44	30	12	6
(d) I would be very proud if one of my children or a relative became a federal or provincial member of parliament	35	40	13	8	5
(e) A federal or provincial member of parliament can only be effective if he or she is a cabinet minister rather than a back-bencher	16	33	29	12	11
(f) The best way to get help or information from the government is to contact your federal or provincial member of parliament	33	42	13	5	6
(g) It is very difficult to become a candidate for federal or provincial parliament	14	32	27	10	17
(h) Question period in the federal and provincial parliaments is an important part of the political process	37	42	7	3	10
(i) Our system of government is the best in the world	13	33	30	14	11
(j) Members of federal and provincial parliaments are not responsive to the needs of their constituents	9	33	39	11	7
(k) Our system of government would be improved if more people joined political parties	18	38	26	9	9

DETAILED ANALYSIS

PLEASE TELL ME IF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTES A GREAT DEAL, SOMEWHAT, LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CANADA?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
A) MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN OTTAWA																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A GREAT DEAL	20	21	20	20	21	23	18	16	22	22	21	9	25	26	8	26	23	10	21	25	22
SOMEWHAT	43	44	42	47	45	41	39	37	44	43	48	39	45	39	42	46	43	38	46	45	38
LITTLE	24	24	24	24	22	25	28	29	23	23	22	39	19	26	39	18	18	33	15	15	19
NOT AT ALL	6	7	6	5	7	8	7	9	7	5	6	6	7	7	5	5	9	7	11	9	12
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	6	4	8	5	6	5	9	9	4	7	4	6	5	2	7	5	7	11	7	6	9

		EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
		0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK				CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
A) MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN OTTAWA																							
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A GREAT DEAL	13	21	22	20	19	22	22	28	20	21	20	22	14	27	20	21	17	16	20	24	23
SOMEWHAT	36	43	47	44	44	41	49	42	45	40	45	42	43	44	42	45	44	42	45	43	42
LITTLE	30	23	22	24	23	26	21	18	23	27	22	24	31	19	25	25	27	22	25	25	26
NOT AT ALL	8	6	6	6	7	4	5	6	7	7	6	6	5	6	7	4	8	10	6	4	4
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	13	6	3	5	6	7	3	6	5	6	7	5	7	5	5	4	4	9	4	4	5

16 PLEASE TELL ME IF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTES A GREAT DEAL, SOMEWHAT, LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CANADA?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
B) MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS AND LEGISLATURES																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A GREAT DEAL	19	19	19	19	19	21	17	15	19	22	19	10	22	20	8	24	22	9	18	25	22
SOMEWHAT	46	47	44	51	47	42	40	40	45	48	50	40	48	51	40	48	46	40	49	51	38
LITTLE	24	24	24	22	23	25	27	27	25	22	23	39	19	20	39	18	19	34	17	14	22
NOT AT ALL	5	6	5	4	5	7	6	9	5	3	5	6	5	6	6	4	6	8	8	5	9
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	6	4	8	5	5	5	9	10	6	6	3	6	6	2	6	6	7	9	8	4	9

	EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							UNION MEMBER	RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN			CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
B) MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS AND LEGISLATURES																						
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287	
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3356	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A GREAT DEAL	11	21	19	20	16	17	22	24	19	19	20	21	13	25	20	19	16	14	17	22	24	
SOMEWHAT	37	45	53	45	50	46	50	49	46	45	46	44	44	48	42	48	47	44	50	45	42	
LITTLE	32	23	21	24	24	24	20	19	24	26	23	23	31	17	25	25	26	23	23	23	26	
NOT AT ALL	8	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	6	5	4	6	5	4	8	3	6	9	4	4	3	
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	11	6	3	5	5	10	3	4	5	6	7	5	7	6	5	5	4	9	5	6	4	

PLEASE TELL ME IF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTES A GREAT DEAL, SOMEWHAT, LITTLE OR NOT AT ALL TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CANADA?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
C) LOCAL MAYORS, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	459312152		1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A GREAT DEAL	20	19	21	17	18	22	25	20	21	20	19	12	23	19	10	25	23	11	24	28	22
SOMEWHAT	47	48	46	49	50	47	41	41	47	48	51	46	48	43	49	46	47	50	47	47	45
LITTLE	23	23	22	26	23	20	20	25	22	24	21	30	20	29	29	20	19	24	16	17	18
NOT AT ALL	6	6	5	4	5	7	7	7	6	3	6	6	5	8	6	5	6	7	6	5	8
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	5	3	6	4	4	4	7	7	4	4	3	5	4	2	6	4	5	8	6	3	7

		EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						UNION MEMBER	RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	TOTAL	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN		CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
C) LOCAL MAYORS, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS																						
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287	
POPULATION	275010019		481011911		3601	2614	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A GREAT DEAL	18	21	19	19	19	23	19	20	20	16	19	18	14	25	19	20	18	18	20	23	20	
SOMEWHAT	39	48	50	48	50	47	54	48	47	46	47	46	46	49	47	49	50	48	47	44	48	
LITTLE	25	21	24	23	24	21	22	22	23	26	24	26	28	18	25	23	23	19	24	23	25	
NOT AT ALL	7	6	5	6	4	3	3	6	6	7	5	7	6	5	5	5	6	7	5	5	5	
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	11	4	2	4	4	7	2	4	4	5	6	4	6	3	5	3	2	8	4	4	2	

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
A) THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS IN NEED OF MAJOR REFORM																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	30	31	29	19	30	35	37	37	34	27	23	28	31	28	26	27	36	25	22	36	40
SOMEWHAT AGREE	43	40	45	54	40	38	35	36	42	48	43	48	41	49	50	38	40	49	31	46	33
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	14	17	11	14	14	15	11	9	13	13	19	10	15	13	11	19	10	14	25	6	12
STRONGLY DISAGREE	4	7	2	2	7	5	3	3	2	3	9	1	6	4	2	7	4	3	6	4	4
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	10	5	14	10	8	7	13	15	10	9	6	12	8	5	11	9	10	9	17	8	10

	EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
A) THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS IN NEED OF MAJOR REFORM																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2614	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	34	31	24	30	24	28	23	25	28	35	27	33	27	32	30	28	37	25	30	31	33
SOMEWHAT AGREE	36	44	43	42	48	46	39	41	45	45	47	42	47	39	42	44	42	39	45	43	44
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	12	11	20	13	18	12	21	25	14	9	11	14	12	15	15	15	13	18	14	16	7
STRONGLY DISAGREE	2	3	8	6	2	1	13	6	4	3	3	5	2	7	5	6	3	5	4	3	6
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	17	10	4	9	8	13	3	4	9	8	12	6	12	7	8	8	5	13	7	7	9

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
B) MOST FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE HONEST AND SINCERE																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	397	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	9	11	7	4	9	15	10	8	8	10	10	5	10	10	4	10	12	4	8	9	12
SOMEWHAT AGREE	44	46	42	40	42	45	50	38	42	43	49	38	46	41	40	48	42	40	48	48	38
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	30	28	32	38	32	23	24	30	32	30	30	40	27	28	40	26	27	37	22	27	26
STRONGLY DISAGREE	12	12	12	14	12	11	9	14	14	10	8	13	11	18	11	9	14	12	10	12	16
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	6	4	7	5	6	6	7	8	5	7	3	4	5	2	5	7	6	7	11	4	7

		EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	TOTAL	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
B) MOST FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE HONEST AND SINCERE																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	7	9	11	10	4	6	14	12	7	8	6	8	7	11	11	9	7	7	10	11	9
SOMEWHAT AGREE	40	43	47	46	37	46	53	46	43	37	42	42	40	48	43	46	44	43	47	44	41
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	31	30	30	28	38	29	23	31	32	34	34	32	36	26	28	31	33	30	28	29	34
STRONGLY DISAGREE	12	13	9	10	16	10	7	8	13	16	13	13	12	10	13	9	15	12	11	12	13
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	9	6	4	6	4	9	3	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	2	9	5	4	4

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
C) PROUD IF ONE OF MY CHILDREN BECAME A FEDERAL OR PROV. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	35	40	30	31	36	37	35	32	36	35	36	20	40	40	19	41	39	23	40	43	36
SOMEWHAT AGREE	40	41	39	45	40	39	34	31	39	44	45	43	39	33	46	40	37	41	39	40	32
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	13	9	16	11	12	12	16	19	14	8	11	20	11	15	19	9	12	15	7	8	15
STRONGLY DISAGREE	8	6	10	8	7	8	9	12	8	9	4	13	6	9	12	5	7	14	6	4	11
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	5	5	5	4	5	4	6	6	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	7	8	5	7

	EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
C) PROUD IF ONE OF MY CHILDREN BECAME A FEDERAL OR PROV. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	31	35	37	35	32	29	40	45	34	35	30	35	29	41	40	36	31	31	35	35	38
SOMEWHAT AGREE	36	41	40	40	44	39	41	37	40	44	40	43	41	39	36	42	42	39	41	40	41
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	17	12	12	12	13	15	12	13	12	9	17	11	16	10	11	12	15	12	13	14	13
STRONGLY DISAGREE	10	8	7	8	6	12	5	2	8	9	9	7	9	7	8	7	9	10	6	9	7
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	6	5	4	4	4	5	3	2	6	2	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	8	5	2	2

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
D) FED. OR PROV. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT EFFECTIVE ONLY IF A CABINET MINISTER																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1991	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	16	17	15	13	14	18	19	19	15	16	13	12	17	21	9	17	19	11	16	16	17
SOMEWHAT AGREE	33	35	31	40	31	28	33	35	32	35	31	38	31	34	36	33	31	33	33	37	27
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	29	30	28	29	32	30	23	23	28	27	35	33	28	31	36	25	26	34	22	26	24
STRONGLY DISAGREE	12	12	11	8	13	17	10	10	11	11	15	11	12	9	12	12	12	12	12	10	15
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	11	6	14	11	9	7	15	13	14	10	6	6	11	5	7	13	13	10	17	11	17

		EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						UNION MEMBER	RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	TOTAL	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN		CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
D) FED. OR PROV. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT EFFECTIVE ONLY IF A CABINET MINISTER																						
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287	
POPULATION	275010019	481011911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	18	16	13	16	14	15	9	12	16	18	13	14	14	17	16	14	18	15	18	13	16	
SOMEWHAT AGREE	36	34	31	32	40	29	22	37	34	41	33	35	37	31	38	35	32	31	33	34	36	
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	23	27	35	30	29	28	46	32	29	24	31	32	30	29	28	30	30	28	30	32	27	
STRONGLY DISAGREE	7	11	17	13	9	10	19	16	12	8	13	13	10	13	10	13	13	11	11	12	12	
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	17	12	4	10	8	18	4	3	9	8	11	5	10	10	8	9	7	15	8	9	9	

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

	TOTAL	SEX: MALE	SEX: FEM.	AGE: 18-29	AGE: 30-44	AGE: 45-59	AGE: 60+	INCOME: UND. 15M	INCOME: 15M-UND. 25M	INCOME: 25M-UND. 35M	INCOME: 35M+	LANGUAGE: FRENCH	LANGUAGE: ENGLISH	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ATL.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: QUE.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ONT.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: WEST	KEY SUB REGIONS: MTL.	KEY SUB REGIONS: TOR.	KEY SUB REGIONS: ALB.	KEY SUB REGIONS: B.C.
E) BEST WAY TO GET HELP OR INFO. FROM GVT IS CONTACT YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMEN																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	397	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	33	35	32	23	32	40	43	33	35	34	31	18	39	28	18	40	42	20	33	43	41
SOMEWHAT AGREE	42	42	43	46	43	41	38	44	40	45	41	53	39	45	53	38	37	49	34	40	36
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	13	13	13	17	14	10	8	10	12	12	18	16	12	18	18	10	10	19	14	10	9
STRONGLY DISAGREE	5	5	4	6	6	3	3	5	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	7	4	6
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	6	5	8	7	5	5	8	9	7	5	5	8	5	4	7	7	7	7	12	3	8

	EDUCATION: 0-8	EDUCATION: 9-13	EDUCATION: 14 +	MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED	MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: HOME MAKER	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: PROF ADM. LBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: TECH S.P. SBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: OFF. SALE SERV	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	RELIGION: CATH	RELIGION: PROT	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: LIB.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: P.C.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: NDP	COMMUNITY SIZE: A	COMMUNITY SIZE: B	COMMUNITY SIZE: C	COMMUNITY SIZE: D
E) BEST WAY TO GET HELP OR INFO. FROM GVT IS CONTACT YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMEN																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2614	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	34	34	30	36	24	31	30	33	32	36	29	32	25	42	28	36	35	28	32	37	39
SOMEWHAT AGREE	41	42	43	42	46	48	44	43	43	40	44	42	46	39	49	41	40	41	45	40	43
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	11	12	17	12	19	10	17	14	15	13	15	15	16	10	11	13	17	15	15	12	9
STRONGLY DISAGREE	2	5	6	5	5	3	7	7	5	6	6	5	4	4	6	4	5	6	4	6	3
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	11	7	3	6	7	8	3	3	6	5	6	6	8	4	6	6	4	10	4	5	6

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
F) THE U.S. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS BETTER THAN THE CANADIAN SYSTEM																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	583	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	9	11	6	11	8	9	6	10	8	7	10	9	8	10	9	6	10	13	7	11	12
SOMEWHAT AGREE	18	21	16	20	21	16	14	16	18	21	18	22	17	19	23	15	18	21	10	22	14
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	33	33	33	37	30	32	33	32	34	33	33	37	32	31	37	33	30	29	29	29	29
STRONGLY DISAGREE	23	22	24	18	24	28	26	19	23	20	29	13	28	24	12	31	24	20	32	22	25
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	17	13	21	15	18	15	22	24	18	18	11	19	15	15	20	15	18	17	22	15	19

		EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	TOTAL	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LEG	TECH S.P. SCI	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
F) THE U.S. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS BETTER THAN THE CANADIAN SYSTEM																						
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	7	9	9	8	10	5	4	8	9	13	7	10	9	7	10	8	8	10	6	10	9
SOMEWHAT AGREE	19	18	18	18	19	14	13	26	20	20	18	22	22	15	19	20	16	15	21	16	19
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	36	33	32	33	36	36	37	25	33	33	31	31	33	33	33	36	33	30	32	34	38
STRONGLY DISAGREE	14	22	31	24	20	22	35	26	19	18	25	22	18	28	24	21	29	26	26	22	18
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	23	19	11	17	15	22	10	15	18	15	19	14	19	16	14	15	15	20	16	17	16

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

	TOTAL	SEX: MALE	SEX: FEM.	AGE: 18-29	AGE: 30-44	AGE: 45-59	AGE: 60+	INCOME: UND. 15M	INCOME: 15M-UND. 25M	INCOME: 25M-UND. 35M	INCOME: 35M+	LANGUAGE: FRENCH	LANGUAGE: ENGLISH	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ATL.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: QUE.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ONT.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: WEST	KEY SUB REGIONS: MTL.	KEY SUB REGIONS: TOR.	KEY SUB REGIONS: ALB.	KEY SUB REGIONS: B.C.
G) IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR FED. OR PROV. PARLIAMENT																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	14	17	11	12	11	19	15	17	17	12	10	10	15	17	9	13	17	13	15	16	22
SOMEWHAT AGREE	32	33	31	36	27	32	33	32	30	33	32	36	30	37	33	29	32	29	21	38	26
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	27	27	28	25	32	27	24	23	26	27	32	29	28	27	30	29	22	27	29	19	23
STRONGLY DISAGREE	10	11	9	8	13	12	7	7	9	10	13	9	11	7	9	11	10	9	12	8	10
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	17	13	21	19	18	11	21	21	18	18	14	16	17	11	18	18	18	21	22	19	19

	EDUCATION: 0-8	EDUCATION: 9-13	EDUCATION: 14+	MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED	MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: HOME MAKER	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: PROF ADM. LBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: TECH S.P. SBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: OFF. SALE SERV	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	RELIGION: CATH	RELIGION: PROT	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: LIB.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: P.C.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: NDP	COMMUNITY SIZE: A	COMMUNITY SIZE: B	COMMUNITY SIZE: C	COMMUNITY SIZE: D
G) IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR FED. OR PROV. PARLIAMENT																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	649	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	14	15	10	14	11	11	7	13	14	19	10	14	12	14	13	13	14	15	9	13	17
SOMEWHAT AGREE	32	32	30	30	38	33	35	29	33	30	30	33	33	32	31	35	29	26	36	27	38
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	23	26	33	28	27	26	35	34	25	26	30	29	28	26	24	28	33	26	29	33	23
STRONGLY DISAGREE	6	9	15	10	9	7	15	12	11	10	10	12	9	11	13	9	11	11	7	12	11
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	25	18	12	17	15	22	8	12	18	16	19	12	19	16	18	14	13	22	18	16	12

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

	TOTAL	SEX: MALE	SEX: FEM.	AGE: 18-29	AGE: 30-44	AGE: 45-59	AGE: 60+	INCOME: UND. 15M	INCOME: 15M-UND. 25M	INCOME: 25M-UND. 35M	INCOME: 35M+	LANGUAGE: FRENCH	LANGUAGE: ENGLISH	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ATL.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: QUE.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ONT.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: WEST	KEY SUB REGIONS: MTL.	KEY SUB REGIONS: TOR.	KEY SUB REGIONS: ALB.	KEY SUB REGIONS: B.C.
H) QUESTION PERIOD IN FED. & PROV. PAR. IS IMPORTANT PART OF POLITICAL PROCESS																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1391	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	37	42	33	29	39	41	42	37	37	36	38	27	41	34	29	39	43	38	44	44	46
SOMEWHAT AGREE	42	40	44	51	37	44	36	39	43	43	44	52	39	45	52	42	33	43	37	32	29
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	7	7	7	7	10	7	4	5	7	8	9	8	7	8	7	6	9	7	4	8	9
STRONGLY DISAGREE	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	2	3	4	2	2	4	3
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	10	7	13	11	9	6	15	16	10	9	7	11	9	8	10	10	12	11	14	12	13

	EDUCATION: 0-8	EDUCATION: 9-13	EDUCATION: 14+	MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED	MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: HOME MAKER	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: PROF ADM. LBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: TECH S.P. SBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: OFF. SALE SERV	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: SK. S.SK UNSK	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	RELIGION: CATH	RELIGION: PROT	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: LIB.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: P.C.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: NDP	COMMUNITY SIZE: A	COMMUNITY SIZE: B	COMMUNITY SIZE: C	COMMUNITY SIZE: D
H) QUESTION PERIOD IN FED. & PROV. PAR. IS IMPORTANT PART OF POLITICAL PROCESS																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2614	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2794	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	33	37	40	39	29	35	42	45	33	38	31	40	31	42	37	36	45	41	34	37	36
SOMEWHAT AGREE	43	42	43	42	49	43	42	42	45	42	48	42	48	40	42	45	37	38	46	46	41
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	3	7	10	7	8	6	12	8	8	5	8	7	7	6	8	7	10	6	8	7	9
STRONGLY DISAGREE	2	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	4
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	18	11	4	9	10	14	4	3	10	10	11	8	12	8	11	8	6	14	9	7	10

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

	TOTAL	SEX: MALE	SEX: FEM.	AGE: 18-29	AGE: 30-44	AGE: 45-59	AGE: 60+	INCOME: UND. 15M	INCOME: 15M-UND. 25M	INCOME: 25M-UND. 35M	INCOME: 35M+	LANGUAGE: FRENCH	LANGUAGE: ENGLISH	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ATL.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: QUE.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: ONT.	GEOGRAPHIC AREA: WEST	KEY SUB REGIONS: MTL.	KEY SUB REGIONS: TOR.	KEY SUB REGIONS: ALB.	KEY SUB REGIONS: B.C.
I) MEMBERS OF FED. & PROV. PARLIAMENTS NOT RESPONSIVE TO NEEDS OF CONSTITUENTS																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	9	10	8	6	7	10	13	14	10	7	5	12	8	8	11	7	9	13	8	12	8
SOMEWHAT AGREE	33	35	31	35	35	29	32	35	33	32	32	36	32	32	37	29	34	36	28	39	30
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	39	37	41	45	39	38	32	30	37	40	48	41	39	39	41	41	35	41	35	30	34
STRONGLY DISAGREE	11	12	11	7	12	15	13	12	11	12	11	5	14	15	5	14	13	5	16	12	15
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	7	6	9	7	6	7	10	9	8	9	4	6	7	6	5	9	8	5	13	7	12

	EDUCATION: 0-8	EDUCATION: 9-13	EDUCATION: 14 +	MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED	MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: HOME MAKER	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: PROF ADM. LBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: TECH S.P. SBO	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: OFF. SALE SERV	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION: SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	RELIGION: CATH	RELIGION: PROT	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: LIB.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: P.C.	FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION: NDP	COMMUNITY SIZE: A	COMMUNITY SIZE: B	COMMUNITY SIZE: C	COMMUNITY SIZE: D
I) MEMBERS OF FED. & PROV. PARLIAMENTS NOT RESPONSIVE TO NEEDS OF CONSTITUENTS																						
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	15	9	5	9	8	8	3	6	7	13	6	9	9	8	9	7	12	10	7	9	10
SOMEWHAT AGREE	33	35	29	33	35	34	26	33	31	43	32	35	38	30	39	33	34	32	37	31	32
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	29	38	47	40	41	36	50	45	45	28	45	41	38	41	32	43	38	37	41	43	38
STRONGLY DISAGREE	10	10	15	12	9	11	18	13	10	9	9	7	8	14	14	10	12	11	9	12	14
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	13	8	3	7	7	12	4	3	6	7	7	8	8	7	6	6	4	10	6	6	6

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
J) OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	13	15	11	7	11	15	20	14	13	13	11	6	15	16	6	16	15	8	16	12	16
SOMEWHAT AGREE	33	36	30	29	33	34	36	30	32	33	35	25	36	34	23	39	34	23	38	34	31
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	30	29	31	38	34	24	20	26	29	31	33	39	27	27	41	26	25	38	20	26	26
STRONGLY DISAGREE	14	12	15	17	13	16	9	15	16	12	13	17	12	18	17	8	16	19	9	19	18
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	11	8	14	8	10	11	16	14	10	12	8	13	10	5	13	11	10	11	17	9	9

	EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
J) OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS THEBEST IN THE WORLD																					
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	275010	019	481011	911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	11	14	11	13	8	8	13	18	13	11	11	11	8	18	13	13	12	13	13	11	13
SOMEWHAT AGREE	33	32	34	35	30	31	37	35	31	32	30	33	31	35	38	34	32	30	34	34	34
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	27	29	33	28	39	32	32	35	29	31	32	29	33	27	27	31	30	29	32	29	29
STRONGLY DISAGREE	11	15	13	13	14	13	10	6	16	17	16	17	15	11	11	12	17	14	11	15	15
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	18	10	9	11	9	16	8	6	11	8	11	10	13	9	11	10	8	14	10	10	9

DO YOU STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE OR STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

		SEX		AGE				INCOME				LANGUAGE		GEOGRAPHIC AREA				KEY SUB REGIONS			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEM.	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	UND. 15M	15M-UND. 25M	25M-UND. 35M	35M+	FRENCH	ENGLISH	ATL.	QUE.	ONT.	WEST	MTL.	TOR.	ALB.	B.C.
K) OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WOULD BE IMPROVED IF MORE PEOPLE JOINNED PARTIES																					
SAMPLE	2038	976	1062	612	570	424	432	479	451	514	585	549	1390	267	597	505	669	296	249	219	225
POPULATION	17628	8512	9117	5220	4939	3699	3771	4198	3938	4444	4964	4593	12152	1537	4725	6321	5045	2134	2247	1591	2036
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	18	19	17	14	16	22	22	21	17	18	16	15	19	18	14	19	20	18	20	17	23
SOMEWHAT AGREE	38	35	41	40	34	39	37	35	40	38	38	43	36	42	42	37	33	39	30	33	28
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	26	28	24	29	35	22	16	21	23	26	34	24	28	28	26	26	26	27	24	32	22
STRONGLY DISAGREE	9	12	7	9	9	10	9	10	11	9	7	8	9	8	7	8	12	7	10	8	18
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	9	7	12	9	7	7	15	14	10	9	5	10	8	3	11	10	9	9	16	10	9

		EDUCATION			MARITAL STATUS		PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							RELIGION		FEDERAL POLIT ORIENTATION			COMMUNITY SIZE			
	TOTAL	0-8	9-13	14 +	MARRIED	SINGLE	HOME MAKER	PROF ADM. LBO	TECH S.P. SBO	OFF. SALE SERV	SK. S.SK UNSK	WORKING WOMAN	UNION MEMBER	CATH	PROT	LIB.	P.C.	NDP	A	B	C	D
K) OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WOULD BE IMPROVED IF MORE PEOPLE JOINNED PARTIES																						
SAMPLE	309	1155	569	1366	425	311	230	145	543	380	582	404	933	844	351	953	329	669	664	418	287
POPULATION	2750	10019	4810	11911	3601	2615	2007	1216	4563	3556	5026	3431	7647	7742	2990	8281	2823	5355	4971	2784	4518
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
STRONGLY AGREE	16	18	17	18	14	15	15	19	17	19	17	20	17	19	20	16	23	20	16	15	19
SOMEWHAT AGREE	39	38	37	37	42	39	39	38	41	33	42	35	40	38	39	41	36	33	41	41	38
SOMEWHAT DISAGREE	20	26	31	27	30	26	35	29	25	29	26	29	25	27	24	27	28	25	28	26	25
STRONGLY DISAGREE	7	10	8	9	7	7	8	9	9	10	7	9	8	8	7	8	9	9	7	9	11
DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	18	8	6	8	7	13	3	4	8	9	9	6	11	7	10	8	4	13	7	8	7

Members' Remuneration: Comparisons Between Provinces and States

Members' Remuneration: Comparisons Between Provinces and States

How do administrative practices in Canadian and American Legislatures differ? How do elected legislators in Canada and the United States compare in terms of pay and services? These are the kinds of questions often asked by those interested in clarifying similarities and differences between Canadian and American Legislatures.

From the outside the magnificent buildings housing provincial and state Legislatures are often interchangeable, but once you move inside it quickly becomes evident that similarities most often end at the front door. To start with, state governments have substantially less power and fewer jurisdictional responsibilities than Canadian provincial governments. As a result, Members elected to serve in provincial Houses most often find themselves performing full-time jobs. This is not the case in the United States, where the majority of state Legislatures operate on a part-time basis.

Canadian Legislatures have open-ended session periods and the majority of them sit fairly regularly throughout the year, often 2-3 months in the autumn and 3-4 months in spring and early summer. In the U.S. it is common practice for states to limit the number of sitting days in a year, and in fact 32 of the 50 state Assemblies restricted sessions in 1984 to some portion of the period between January and June.

The actual session period in individual states varies widely. For example, the California House does not impose a sessional limitation period, and in 1984 sat from January 3 to August 31 with a recess of one month. At the other extreme, Wyoming and Utah limited the session period to 20 sitting days in 1984.

Even in the 19 states which do not impose limits on legislative sitting days, 11 scheduled their sessions to end by late June; 1 by August 31; and only 6 sat throughout the year without formal limits.

As a consequence, with the exception of a few of the larger states, the job of a U.S. state legislator is a part-time occupation. As might be expected, remuneration is relatively modest in most U.S. jurisdictions and, with the exception of per diem living expenses, private offices and other similar standard amenities, Members are provided with very few special allowances or services.

COMPARING THE 10 LARGEST STATES

The 10 largest states according to population in descending order are:

State	Population *(millions)*
California	23.6
New York	17.5
Texas	14.2
Pennsylvania	11.8
Illinois	11.4
Ohio	10.7
Florida	9.7
Michigan	9.2
New Jersey	7.3
North Carolina	5.8

Overall state budgets for this grouping (using 1983 financial figures) range from a high of $36.4 billion in California to $6.4 billion in North Carolina. When budget levels are compared to population figures, the rankings for these 10 jurisdictions follow the same order, with the exception of Michigan whose $12.1 billion budget exceeds Florida's $9.1 billion figure.

Interestingly, the 10 states paying the highest salaries to elected Representatives in the House during 1984 do not necessarily correspond to the 10 largest states in terms of either population or budget:

State	Session Calendar (1984)	Salary
Alaska	Jan 9—late May	$46,800
Pennsylvania	Jan 3—all year	35,000
California	Jan 3—Aug 1	33,732
Michigan	Jan 4—all year	33,200
New York	Jan 4—late June	32,960
Massachusetts	Jan 4—all year	30,000
Illinois	Jan 11—June 30	28,000
New Jersey	Jan 10—all year	25,000
Wisconsin	Jan 31—Apr 6	22,632
Ohio	Jan 3—all year	22,500

Texas, although having the third largest population, pays its legislators a modest $7,200 annually plus a $30 per diem non-accountable sessional living allowance. However, House sittings in Texas were limited to 140 calendar days in 1984 with no regular session dates scheduled. Florida, the seventh most populous state, limited its 1984 session to 60 calendar days and paid its legislators $12,000 plus a $50 unvouchered per diem sessional living allowance. North Carolina, which ranks 10th in population, paid its legislators $10,000 for a 3-week session scheduled for June, although there are no limits on additional sitting days.

The statistics relating to Alaska are very interesting. Members of the House are paid more than any other state Legislature, even though the state population is the smallest in the country (500,000). Also, although the other 9 highest paid states operate as full-time or almost full-time Legislatures, the Alaska House does not. Nonetheless in the past year the annual salary paid to Alaska Representatives jumped from $11,500 to $46,800.

Only 24 U.S. state Legislatures pay their Representatives more than $10,000 per year. Some pay significantly less, including the New Hampshire House, which has the third largest number of elected representatives of any jurisdiction in the world (400) and pays them $100 a year; Vermont, whose Members earn $250 a week; New Mexico, which pays up to $3,600 annually at the rate of $40 a day; Utah, where Members earn $25 a day to a maximum of $2,000 annually; and Rhode Island, where Members receive $5 per day, to an annual limit of $600.

According to the Denver-based National Conference of State Legislatures, the permanent co-ordinating body for U.S. state Legislatures, there is a rule of thumb that expenditures for the Legislative Branch of government are not to exceed .5% of the State Budget. However, some of the smaller states break this rule. An examination of the budgetary figures of the 10 largest states contained in Table I indicates that the size of the state does not necessarily have a high correlation to the percentage of the total state budget spent of legislative operations.

COMPARING STATES AND PROVINCES

It is clear from a cursory examination of the population bases and legislative calendars of state Legislatures that a great many factors contribute to the total salary and allowances paid to elected Representatives. Some large states such as Pennsylvania, California, Michigan and New York, appear to have established a well-organized and comprehensive approach to remuneration for Members, while others, such as Texas and Florida, are less clearly focussed. It would also appear that the American practice of calendar scheduling allows legislators a greater opportunity to engage in remunerative work outside the Legislature than their Canadian counterparts.

If the constitutional responsibilities of Canadian provinces and State governments are compared, it is evident that the Canadian system places more power and responsibility in the hands of its provincial parliaments. Consequently, larger jurisdictions such as Ontario and Québec do not really have a counterpart at the state level. Even though the California and New York state budgets exceed any provincial budget in Canada, the functions performed by the Canadian jurisdictions are more appropriately compared to those of a national government. This may be one reason for the generally higher remuneration paid to Canadian Members and the more elaborate program of allowances, services and administrative organizations that exist in many provinces.

TABLE Ia: 1983 Legislative Branch Expenditures in Ten Largest U.S. States

State	Population[1]	General Expenditures[2] (In $1000)	Number of Legislators
California	23,668,000	$36,487,972	120
New York	17,558,000	$26,577,965	211
Texas	14,229,000	$14,115,486	181
Pennsylvania	11,864,000	$12,874,280	253
Illinois	11,427,000	$12,268,698	177
Ohio	10,798,000	$11,932,799	132
Florida	9,746,000	$ 9,144,868	160
Michigan	9,262,000	$12,149,659	148
New Jersey	7,365,000	$ 9,734,768	120
North Carolina	5,882,000	$ 6,427,516	170

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Census of Population (April 1980).

[2] Figures from *State Government Finances in 1983*, Table 9 "State Government Expenditures by Type and Function: 1983," U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census.

TABLE Ib: 1983 Legislative Branch Expenditures in Canadian Provinces

Province	Population[1]	General Expenditures[2] (In $1000)	Number of Legislators
Ontario	8,625,000	$24,288,000	125
Québec	6,438,000	$24,422,000	122
B.C.	2,745,000	$ 8,055,771	57
Alberta	2,238,000	$ 9,685,452	79
Manitoba	1,026,000	$ 3,326,739	57
Saskatchewan	968,000	$ 2,699,215	64
Nova Scotia	847,000	$ 2,587,121	52
N.B.	696,000	$ 2,389,854	58
Newfoundland	568,000	$ 2,114,357	52
P.E.I.	122,000	$ 415,444	32

[1] Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Population (1982).

[2] Figures from 1983-84 Expenditure Estimates for individual Provinces.

Legislative Branch Expenditures (In $1000)	Legislative Branch Per Capita	Legislative Branch per Legislator	Legislative Branch as Percent of State Expenditures	Rank on Legislative Expenditure as Percent of General Expenditures
$100,843	$4.26	$840,358	.28%	27
$ 93,072	$5.30	$441,099	.35%	16
$ 36,233	$2.55	$200,182	.26%	33
$ 54,748	$4.61	$216,395	.42%	8
$ 35,572	$3.11	$200,972	.29%	26
$ 15,105	$1.40	$114,432	.13%	50
$ 32,212	$3.30	$201,325	.35%	15
$ 43,680	$4.72	$295,135	.36%	16
$ 21,286	$2.89	$177,383	.22%	39
$ 9,277	$1.56	$ 54,571	.14%	47

Legislative Branch Expenditures (In $1000)	Legislative Branch Per Capita	Legislative Branch per Legislator	Legislative Branch as Percent of Provincial Expenditures	Rank on Legislative Expenditure as Percent of General Expenditures
$35,359	$ 4.09	$282,872	.14%	7
$58,697	$ 9.11	$481,122	.24%	4
$ 7,610	$ 2.77	$133,508	.09%	10
$11,057	$ 4.94	$139,962	.11%	9
$ 4,144	$ 4.03	$ 72,701	.12%	8
$ 7,763	$ 8.01	$121,296	.28%	2
$ 4,319	$ 5.09	$ 83,057	.16%	6
$ 4,697	$ 6.74	$ 80,982	.19%	5
$ 6,252	$11.00	$120,230	.29%	1
$ 1,081	$ 8.86	$ 83,781	.26%	3

TABLE II: 1984 U.S. State Legislatures Annual Legislative Compensation and Per Diem Living Expenses

State	Annual Salaries $	Per Diem Salary	Per Diem Living Expenses During Session
Alabama	7,200		$95 (unvouchered)
Alaska	46,800		None
Arizona	15,000		$40 ($20 for Maricopa County legislators) (unvouchered)
Arkansas	7,800		$44 (vouchered)
California	33,732		$66 (unvouchered)
Colorado	17,500		$40 ($20 for Denver metropolitan legislators) (unvouchered)
Connecticut	10,500		Receive no per diem but $2,500 annually (unvouchered)
Delaware	12,198		Receive no per diem
Florida	12,000		$50 (unvouchered)
Georgia	7,200		$44 (unvouchered)
Hawaii	13,650		$45 (for legislators outside of Oahu) (unvouchered)
Idaho	4,200		$44 ($25 if legislators who commute) (unvouchered)
Illinois	28,000		$36 (unvouchered)
Indiana	9,600		$50 (unvouchered)
Iowa	13,700		$30 (unvouchered)
Kansas		$40 per day	$50 (unvouchered)
Kentucky		$50 per day – actual attendance	$75 actual daily attendance (unvouchered)
Louisiana	16,800		$75 (unvouchered)
Maine	3,500		$45 ($21 for Augusta legislators) (vouchered)
Maryland	21,000		$65 for actual daily attendance (unvouchered)
Massachusetts	30,000		Receive no per diem, but receive mileage for every session day
Michigan	33,200		Total of $6,700 annually (vouchered)
Minnesota	18,750		$36 ($23 for metropolitan legislators) (unvouchered)
Mississippi	8,100		$44 for actual daily attendance (none for Jackson legislators) (unvouchered)
Missouri	18,000		$35 for actual daily attendance (unvouchered)

State	Annual Salaries $	Per Diem Salary	Per Diem Living Expenses During Session
Montana		$2,178 (based on $48.42/day)	$45 (unvouchered)
Nebraska	4,800		Receive no per diem
Nevada		Up to $3,120 (based on $104/day)	$44 (unvouchered)
New Hampshire	100		Receive no per diem, but receive mileage for every session day
New Jersey	25,000		Receive no per diem
New Mexico		$1,800 (based on $40/day)	Receive no per diem
New York	32,960		Up to $55 (vouchered)
North Carolina	10,000		$50 (unvouchered)
North Dakota		$90/day or $40/day	$50 for legislators outside Bismarck (unvouchered)
Ohio	22,500		Receive no per diem (only weekly mileage during session)
Oklahoma	20,000		$35 (only mileage during session if legislator lives at home) (vouchered)
Oregon	7,848		$44 (unvouchered)
Pennsylvania	35,000		$75 (vouchered)
Rhode Island		$300 (based on $5/day)	Receive no per diem (receive mileage each day of session attendance)
South Carolina	10,000		$50 subsistence (vouchered)
South Dakota	2,800		$50/5-day week (unvouchered)
Tennessee	8,303		$66.47 (unvouchered)
Texas	7,200		$30 (unvouchered)
Utah		$1,000 (based on $25/day)	$25 subsistence/$35 lodging or mileage for legislators outside of Salt Lake City
Vermont		$250/week	$50
Virginia	8,000		$58 or up to $75 as allowed by IRS (unvouchered)
Washington	12,000		$44 (unvouchered)
West Virginia	5,136		$30 ($20 for Charleston legislators) (unvouchered)
Wisconsin	22,632		$41.63 ($20.81 if legislator lives inside Dane County) (unvouchered)
Wyoming		$900 (based on $30/day)	$60 (unvouchered)

TABLE III: 1984 Additional Compensation for U.S. Legislative Leaders

State	Presiding Officer	Majority Leader	Minority Leader	Other Leaders
AL	$2/day during session	NONE	NONE	NONE
AK	$500/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
AR	$2,220/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
CO	$50/day up to $5,000 during interim	$50/day up to $5,000 during interim	$50/day up to $5,000 during interim	
CT	$4,000/year	$3,000/year	$3,000/year	YES
DE	$180.80/month	$150.70/month	$150.70/month	YES
FL	$12,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
GA	$2,800/year	$2,400/year	$2,400/year	YES
IL	$10,000/year	$7,500/year	$10,000/year	YES
IN	$3,000/year	$1,500/year	$2,000/year	YES
IA	$6,800/year	$2,300/year	$2,300/year	NO
KS	$4,200/year	$3,240/year	$3,240/year	NO
KY	$25/day/session	$20/day/session	$20/day/session	YES
LA	$32,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
ME	$1,750/year	$875/year	$875/year	YES
MD	$5,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
MA	$35,000/year	$22,500/year	$22,500/year	YES
MI	$16,000/year	NONE	$8,000/year	NONE
MN	$7,400/year	$7,400/year	$7,400/year	NONE
MS	$25,900/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
MO	$2,500/year	$1,500/year	$1,500/year	NONE
MT	$5/day during session	NONE	NONE	NONE
NV	$2/day during session	NONE	NONE	NONE
NH	$25/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
NY	$30,000/year	$25,000/year	$25,000/year	YES
NC	$6,924/year	NONE	$1,128/year	YES
ND	$5/day/session	$5/day/session	$5/day/session	NONE
OH	$12,500/year	$9,500/year	$8,500/year	YES
OK	$9,330/year	$6,440/year	$6,440/year	NONE
OR	$685/month	NONE	NONE	NONE
PA	$19,600/year	$15,680/year	$15,680/year	YES
RI	$5/day	NONE	NONE	NONE
SC	$11,000/year	NONE	NONE	YES
TN	$4,154/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
VT	$5,200/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
VA	$12,000/year	NONE	NONE	NONE
WV	$25/day during session	$15/day during session	$15/day during session	
WY	$33/day/session	NONE	NONE	NONE

TABLE IV: 1984 U.S. State Legislatures Sessions Calendars

STATE	DATES	LIMITS
AL	Feb. 7 – May 25	30 legislative in 105 calendar days
AK	Jan. 9 – late May	no limit
AZ	Jan. 9 – April 20	no limit
AR	No regular session	60 calendar days
CA	Jan. 3 – Aug. 31	no limit
CO	Jan. 4 – late May	no limit
CT	Feb. 8 – May 9	May 9
DE	Jan. 10 – June 30	June 30
FL	April 3 – June 1	60 calendar days
GA	Jan. 9 – early March	40 legislative days
HI	Jan. 18 – late April	60 legislative days
ID	Jan. 9 – late March	no limit
IL	Jan. 11 – June 30	no limit
IN	Jan. 9 – early March	30 legislative or March 15
IA	Jan. 9 – mid April	*no limit
KS	Jan. 9 – April 7	90 calendar days
KY	Jan. 3 – April 15	60 legislative days
LA	April 16 – July 9	60 legislative in 85 calendar days
ME	Jan. 4 – late March	50 legislative days
MD	Jan. 11 – April 9	90 calendar days
MA	Jan. 4 – all year	no limit
MI	Jan. 4 – all year	no limit
MN	Mar. 16 – late April	120 legislative or 1st Mon. after 3rd Sat. in May
MS	Jan. 3 – May 6	125 calendar days
MO	Jan. 4 – May 15	May 15
MT	No regular session	90 legislative days
NE	Jan 4. – early April	60 legislative days
NV	No regular session	*60 calendar days
NH	No regular session	*limit on expenses of 90 days or July 1
NJ	Jan. 10 – all year	no limit
NM	Jan. 17 – Feb. 15	30 calendar days
NY	Jan. 4 – late June	no limit
NC	Jan. 7 – late June	no limit
ND	No regular session	80 legislative days
OH	Jan. 3 – all year	no limit
OK	Jan. 3 – June	90 legislative days
OR	No regular session	no limit
PA	Jan. 3 – all year	no limit
RI	Jan. 3 – early May	*no limit
SC	Jan. 10 – June 7	1st Thurs. in June
SD	Jan. 3 – March 1	35 legislative days
TN	Jan. 10 – April	*90 legislative days
TX	No regular session	140 calendar days
UT	Jan. 9 – Jan. 28	20 calendar days
VT	Jan. 4 – mid-April	*no limit
VA	Jan. 11 – March 10	60 calendar days
WA	Jan. 9 – March 8	60 calendar days
WV	Jan. 11 – March 10	60 calendar days
WI	Jan. 31 – April 6	no limit
WY	Feb. 14 – March 9	20 legislative days

(Session adjournment dates are either constitutionally mandated or are estimates based on recent legislative practice.)

* limit on number of days for which legislatures may be paid or receive per diem.

Election Results

Election Results

In each edition of *Canadian Legislatures* the editors look at the results of general elections held during the previous year. September 1 is ordinarily used as the cut-off point for each publication, but this year the results of the September 5, 1984 federal election have been included. Results of the November 5 election in Nova Scotia will be discussed in the 1985 edition of the Study.

Statistical information is obtained from personal profiles supplied by various caucus or political party offices and is supplemented by biographical sketches contained in the Canadian Parliamentary Guide. In some instances information is either vague or conflicting, and in these cases the Editors have used their best judgment in assigning the most appropriate category.

The following material looks at the composition of the House of Commons and the Northwest Territories at the time of the most recent general election, and makes comparisons with the corresponding Houses at the time of the previous general election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The September 5 election saw a radical change in the composition of the federal House of Commons. Not only was the Liberal Party swept from office in a massive shift of public support to the Progressive Conservatives, but a total of 128 Members of Parliament (45.4%) were newly elected. A total of 82 Members of the previous Parliament were defeated seeking re-election on September 5 (29.1%), and an additional 46 new MPs filled seats vacated by retiring Members (16.3%).

Age of Members

The average age of Members at the time of the 1984 election, compared to the corresponding figures after the 1980 election, indicates a slight reduction. Of the 271 Members of the present House where information on age was available, the average was 46.1 years. In 1980, the figure was 46.7 years for the 278 MPs surveyed.

Years of Service

As might be expected given the extent of the turn-over of Members in 1984, the average years of service at the time of election decreased from 6.1 years for Members elected in 1980 to 4.7 years for the current House. This represents a decrease of 23%.

Professional Backgrounds

In considering the professional backgrounds of elected MPs, 5 categories have been identified: business, education, law, farming and 'other'. Information was unavailable for 7 Members of the present House (2.5%), compared to 15 Members in the 1980 House (5.3%).

The most striking change between the 2 elections is the increase in the proportion of Members with business backgrounds and the corresponding decrease in the number of lawyers. There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Members with professional backgrounds that do not fall into one of the listed categories, but this figure remains relatively high (25.9%).

TABLE A: Professional Backgrounds — House of Commons

Category	1980 Election	1984 Election	% Change
Business	52 (18.4%)	80 (28.4%)	+10.0%
Education	41 (14.5%)	48 (17.0%)	+ 2.5%
Law	72 (25.5%)	55 (19.5%)	- 6.0%
Farming	22 (7.8%)	19 (6.7%)	- 1.1%
Other	80 (28.4%)	73 (25.9%)	- 2.5%
No information	15 (5.3%)	7 (2.5%)	- 2.8%

Educational Backgrounds

The educational backgrounds of Members have been divided into 3 categories: those with no education beyond the secondary level leading to a university or college degree; those with an undergraduate university or

college degree; and those with some form of post-graduate education.

Comparing Members of Parliament at the time of the most recent 2 elections, the statistics indicate a substantially lower proportion of Members in the first category; a greater proportion in the second; and no change in the highest education category. In both Houses, the greatest proportion of Members had post-graduate training, followed by those with university or college degrees. Information on the educational background of 14 Members elected in 1984 was unavailable, and may affect these statistics to some degree.

TABLE B: Educational Backgrounds — House of Commons

Category	1980 Election	1984 Election	% Change
Secondary	70 (24.8%)	38 (13.5%)	- 11.3%
Post-Secondary	91 (32.3%)	109 (38.6%)	+ 6.3%
Post-Graduate	121 (42.9%)	121 (42.9%)	—
No information	—	14 (5.0%)	+ 5.0%

Previous Political Experience

There are fewer federal Members in the present House with previous elective experience at the municipal level than there were at the time of the 1980 election. This is a reversal of the general trend witnessed in provincial jurisdictions in recent years. A total of 20 fewer MPs fit into this category. The number of Members with previous political service at the provincial or territorial level remained relatively static, declining by 1 in 1984.

TABLE C: Previous Political Experience — House of Commons

Category	1980 Election	1984 Election	% Change
Municipal	77 (27.3%)	57 (20.2%)	- 7.1%
Provincial	19 (6.7%)	18 (6.4%)	- 0.3%

Women Members

There has been a major breakthrough in the number of women elected to the federal House in the 1984 election. Although the number of female Members of Parliament remains low compared to proportion of women in the country, there was an 86% increase in the number of women elected in 1984 compared to 1980. There are now 26 women MPs compared to 14 at the time of the 1980 election, and the percentage of women in the House has increased from 5% to 9.2%.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The most recent general election in the Northwest Territories was held on November 21, 1983. Statistics were unavailable in time for the 1983 edition of *Canadian Legislatures* so have been included in this year's volume. Since the general election, a by-election was held in the riding of Yellowknife South, however comparisons have been made between Houses at the time of the 2 most recent general elections, and the by-election results have been disregarded.

The territorial constituency boundaries were revised prior to the 1983 election, creating 2 additional seats in the Legislative Assembly. Fifteen incumbents from the previous House returned to the new Legislature, including 2 who were acclaimed. A total of 9 Members took office for the first time in 1983: 2 from newly-created ridings; 3 by defeating incumbent Members seeking re-election; and 4 as a result of retirements.

Age of Members

Statistics on age were unavailable for 2 Members of the present House. Of the remaining 22 Members, the average age in 1983 was 40.1 years. This represents a slight increase from 1979 when Members averaged 38.9 years of age. This represents an increase of 1.2 years.

Years of Service

At the time of the 1979 Territorial election, only 9 of 22 Members had previous elective service in the Legislative Assembly. As a result, the average years of service for the House was a low 1.9 years. In 1983 this figure increased to 3.7 years as a result of a lower proportion of Members holding office for the first time.

Professional Backgrounds

In considering the professional backgrounds of Territorial legislators, 6 categories have been selected: business, education, law, government, native organizations, and 'other'.

Business and native organizations were the most common professional backgrounds listed by Members of the 1979 House (6 each). In 1983 there were still 6 Members with business backgrounds, but the number coming to the Assembly from careers with one of the native organizations had decreased to 4, and the number who had worked in government before being elected had risen from 2 in 1979 to 5 in 1983. The total with professional backgrounds in government service increased to 11.7% of the total House in 1983.

TABLE D: Professional Backgrounds — Northwest Territories

Category	1979 Election	1983 Election	% Change
Business	6 (27.3%)	6 (25%)	- 2.3%
Education	2 (9.1%)	2 (8.3%)	- 0.8%
Law	2 (9.1%)	2 (8.3%)	- 0.8%
Government	2 (9.1%)	5 (20.8%)	+11.7%
Native Organization	6 (27.3%)	4 (16.7%)	-10.6%
Other	3 (13.6%)	4 (16.7%)	+ 3.1%
No information	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.2%)	- 0.3%

Education

Information available on the educational backgrounds of elected Members in the Territories is sketchy, and in a large proportion of instances no information was obtained. Of the Members who listed their educational backgrounds, there was an increase in the proportion with post-secondary training and a slight decrease in the post-graduate category. The number with no post-secondary education also increased from 1 to 3 Members between the 2 elections.

TABLE E: Educational Backgrounds — Northwest Territories

Category	1979 Election	1983 Election	% Change
Secondary	1 (4.5%)	3 (12.5%)	+ 8.0%
Post-Secondary	6 (27.3%)	8 (33.3%)	+ 6.0%
Post-Graduate	4 (18.2%)	3 (12.5%)	- 5.7%
No information	11 (50%)	10 (41.7%)	- 8.3%

Previous Political Experience

In identifying the previous political backgrounds of Members of the Territorial Assembly, the Editors considered previous elective service in all forms of local government within the Territories. The proportion of Members fitting into this category decreased between the 1979 and the 1983 Houses.

No Member of either the present or past Legislative Assembly ever held elective office at the federal level.

TABLE F: Previous Political Experience — Northwest Territories

Category	1979 Election	1983 Election	% Change
Local	10 (45.5%)	8 (33.3%)	- 12.2%
Federal	—	—	—

Women Members

There were 2 women elected to the 1979 Territorial Assembly, and 3 in 1983. However, one of the women elected in 1983 has since resigned her seat and the resulting by-election chose a man in her place.

Legislative Information

Legislative Information

In comparing the operations of Canada's legislative bodies, one fact that emerges clearly is the absence of a single, standardized approach to administrative management. Each jurisdiction has adopted its own methods, and it is clear from the variation in the types of services provided to Members that each has its own set of priorities and approaches to helping elected officials function effectively.

Statistical information has been compiled under four chapter headings: Members' Indemnities, Salaries, Allowances and Benefits; Support Services For Private Members; Administrative Structures; and House Statistics.

The first chapter compares the various specific entitlements provided to Members in each jurisdiction. These include remuneration as well as non-monetary perquisites such as travel and accommodation allowances, Committee allowances and pensions.

In the second chapter the Editors look at support services provided to Members both at the seat of government and in the constituency. As well, the chapter contains an outline of the caucus funding levels in each jurisdiction, research services provided to Members, and the operation of the Legislative Library.

Under 'Administrative Structures', legislative budgets, employee complements and organizational structures of each jurisdiction are compared. The chapter also outlines the Estimates review process and the method chosen by each House to deal with financial management of the Legislature.

The fourth short chapter contains the party standings in each House, and the Legislative Committee structure in place at the time of publication. It also compares the amount of government-sponsored legislation passed by each House during the past five years.

Members' Indemnities, Salaries, Allowances and Benefits

Each legislative body individually determines the best way of reimbursing its elected Members for their dedication and service to the public. All jurisdictions include a combination of monetary and non-monetary entitlements, but no two Legislatures take exactly the same approach. Some place more importance on the actual remuneration, while others provide a more elaborate system of allowances to cover Members' accommodation and travel needs.

It is important for readers to bear in mind that, in order to arrive at a fair and accurate comparison of Members' compensation across the country, the entire range of indemnities and allowances must be considered. Comparisons of individual categories on their own might leave a distorted impression. The Editors have isolated particular categories of allowances and perquisites for the sole purpose of providing readers with easy access to specific information.

Remuneration Entitlements

In the vast majority of jurisdictions, adjustment of Members' remuneration is tied by statute to some form of indexing provision, most often either the Consumer Price Index or the Industrial Composite Index. This is not the case in Ontario, where increases in indemnity levels must be made by specific statutory amendment; Nova Scotia, which conducts an annual review of renumeration levels by an appointed Commission; Newfoundland, where indemnity increases are made by order-in-council based on increases awarded in the civil service; and British Columbia, where the automatic indexing provision has been suspended indefinitely by legislation.

In the House of Commons, increases in Members' indemnities are normally indexed to rise by 1% less than the cost of living in the previous year. However, the "5" portion of the federal government's "6 & 5" program restricted increases to 5% for the year ending December 31, 1984. Northwest Territorial Members are entitled by statute to an annual 8% increase, but this has also been restricted by the federal program until April of 1985. Although there is an indexing provision in the Alberta statute, no increases in indemnity or ministerial salaries were permitted during 1984.

If the 1984 basic remuneration and tax-free expense allowance for Members in each jurisdiction is compared to the corresponding total of these 2 categories for 1983, increases in the 13 jurisdictions range from a low of 0 to a high of less than 8%. When a similar comparison was done with the 1982 and 1983 figures, 3 jurisdictions had increases above the 8% figure.

TABLE 1: Ranking of Basic Remuneration Paid to Private Members (Sessional Indemnity plus Tax-Free Allowance)

Jurisdiction	1984 Figures	1983 Figures	% Increase
H of C	$70,400	$67,100	5%
QUE	46,741	44,702	4.5%
ONT	46,494	44,475	4.5%
NB	40,698	37,894	7.4%
BC	40,047	40,047	0
MAN	33,750	31,824	6%
ALTA	31,460	31,460	0
SASK	31,452	29,346	7.2%
YUKON	30,317	29,084	4.2%
NS	29,100	27,984	4%
NFLD	23,022	22,136	4%
PEI	21,900	20,300	4.6%
NWT	18,444	17,613	4.7%

Because B.C. Members received no increase during 1984 (in fact there has been no increase since January 1982), their New Brunswick counterparts now rank above them in terms of basic remuneration. Manitoba Members rank above Alberta for the same reason, and the comparatively larger increase provided to Saskatchewan Members vis-à-vis Yukon legislators was sufficient to reverse the order of ranking for these two ju-

risdictions. Ranking for the remaining jurisdiction remained unchanged from 1983.

In the House of Commons, PEI, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Yukon, Cabinet Ministers and Members holding offices which entitle them to additional indemnity payments received the same percentage increase as Private Members. In Newfoundland and Manitoba, these additional entitlements did not increase during 1984, and in New Brunswick the Speaker and Deputy Speaker received the same increase as Private Members (7.4%), but Cabinet Ministers' salaries were increased by a lesser amount (6.6%). Québec, on the other hand, provided larger percentage increases to Cabinet Ministers, the Opposition Leader and Speaker (10.8%), and no increase to Parliamentary Assistants, Committee Chairmen and some Whips. Finally, in the Northwest Territories, Ministers received the same 5% increase as backbench Members, but the additional indemnity paid to the Speaker remained unchanged.

TABLE 2: Remuneration for Elected Members

Category Effective Date	H of C 1 Jan 84	Nfld 1 Apr 83	P.E.I. 1 Apr 84	N S 1 Jan 84	N B 1 Jan 84
PRIVATE MEMBERS					
Basic Indemnity	52,800	15,348	14,900	19,400	29,070
% increase during 1984	5%	4%	4.6%	4%	7.4%
Tax-free Allowance	*17,600	**7,674	7,000	9,700	11,628
ADDITIONAL INDEMNITY FOR VARIOUS OFFICE HOLDERS					
Prime Minister	60,300	40,000	39,270	39,511	***39,428
Minister with Portfolio	40,400	29,000	27,720	30,300	***26,284
Minister without Portfolio	40,400	14,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parliamentary Assistant	8,900	15,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Opposition Leader	40,400	29,000	22,800	30,300	26,284
Third Party Leader	24,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Speaker	40,400	29,000	8,600	30,300	19,865
Deputy Speaker	21,200	10,000	4,500	15,150	9,933
Deputy Chairman of Committee of Whole	8,900	5,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Standing Committee Chairmen	N/A	3,000	N/A	1,700	N/A
Standing Committee Vice Chairmen	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Deputy Government House Leader	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Opposition House Leader	19,900	15,000	N/A	2,000	N/A
Deputy Opposition House Leader	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Third Party House Leader	8,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chief Government Whip	11,100	3,090	N/A	3,230 ($85/Mem)	1,500
Assistant Government Whip	6,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chief Opposition Whip	11,100	3,090	N/A	1,020 ($85/Mem)	1,500
Assistant Opposition Whip	6,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chief Third Party Whip	6,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assistant Third Party Whip	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Members receiving more than basic indemnity	74 (26%)	28 (54%)	13 (40%)	43 (82%)	25 (43%)

* tax-free allowance is increased to $21,700 for 23 MPs and $23,400 for 2 MPs

** Members also receive travel allowance of $11,511 to $15,511 depending on distance to St. John's

***1 Apr 84

Qué 1 Jan 84	Ont 1 Apr 84	Man 1 Apr 84	Sask 1 Jan 84	Alta 1 Jan 83	B C 1 Jan 82	N W T 1 Apr 84	Yukon 1 Nov 83
38,900	34,808	22,500	20,968	24,310	26,698	17,444	21,766
4.5%	4.4%	6%	5%	0%	0%	5%	3.8%
7,841	11,686	11,250	10,484	7,150	13,349	1,000	8,551
50,570	42,917	24,110	37,656	50,494	36,480	52,162	28,223
35,010	25,504	18,111	28,327	37,044	31,283	52,162	22,578
31,120	12,807	13,111	28,327	26,278	N/A	N/A	N/A
8,340	7,880	2,500	6,907	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
35,010	29,888	18,111	28,327	37,044	24,762	N/A	2,650
13,615	14,998	N/A	14,163	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,060
35,010	18,826	15,500	11,054	37,044	24,762	6,000	6,360
15,560	7,880	3,500	6,562	18,522	11,056	4,500	3,180
N/A	5,473	2,500	1,923	9,261	N/A	3,000	N/A
4,170	4,268	N/A	1,923 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,120
1,945	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8,340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13,615	9,741	2,500	1,923 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6,950	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13,615	7,333	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13,615	9,741	2,500	3,206	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6,950	6,676/ 4,815	N/A	1,923 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11,670	6,676	2,500	3,206 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6,950	4,815	N/A	1,923 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6,950	5,473	N/A	1,035 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	4,378	N/A	517 /sess.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
60 (49%)	73 (58%)	33 (58%)	48 (75%)	32 (40%)	23 (41%)	12 (50%)	7 (44%)

Committee Allowances

During 1984, 6 jurisdictions altered Committee per diem or expense allowance provisions. In Québec, the per diem payable for meetings when the House is not in session was doubled from $50 to $100. Saskatchewan Members received a 7.5% increase in the per diem rate, and in Ontario and the Northwest Territories the rate rose by 5%. PEI, Alberta and Manitoba did not alter Committee per diems during 1984.

The Northwest Territories continues to pay the highest per diem ($154.21), followed by Québec, Alberta and Saskatchewan ($100); PEI ($75); Ontario ($63); and Manitoba and Newfoundland ($50). Nova Scotia does not pay a per diem, but does provide Members with an annual allowance for all Committee work. This figure was increased by 13.3% during 1984 to $1,700. The House of Commons, New Brunswick and Yukon do not make per diem payments for Committee work. In British Columbia the Cabinet considers each Committee individually and, if they determine that a per diem is warranted, an order-in-council is passed delineating the entitlement.

Québec is the only province that does not provide Members with an expense allowance for eligible Committee meetings. Four provinces (Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and B.C.) reimburse Members for all reasonable expenses, upon submission of receipts. The remaining 8 jurisdictions have some form of per diem expense allowance which varies from a low of $10 per day in PEI to $200 per day plus travel expenses in New Brunswick (where no per diem Committee allowance is paid). In some Legislatures the expense allowance is non-accountable, and in some instances travel and accommodation expenses may be claimed over and above the per diem figure.

Yukon was the only jurisdiction that made a substantive change in the expense allowance provision during 1984, increasing the meal allowance from $29.80 to $35 per day (17.4%). The dollar figures in all other provinces remained unchanged from 1983, with the exception of mileage rate increases in some jurisdictions.

TABLE 3: Committee Allowances

a. per diem
b. expense allowance

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. none
b. travel costs paid by House of Commons when Committee sitting outside Ottawa
— expense allowances:
(i) within Canada: $40 per day S. of 60th parallel; $45 N. of 60th parallel
(ii) outside Canada: higher of $50 per day or decided by Speaker based on particular circumstances of city
— non-accountable

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. $50 per day ($75 for Chairman) up to maximum of $2,000 ($3,000 for Chairman) for meeting days when House not sitting — restricted to Select Committees
b. actual expenses for accommodation and travel on submission of receipts

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. $75 per day when House not sitting
b. $10 per meeting day for meals on submission of receipts, plus mileage at 23¢ per km

NOVA SCOTIA

a. none — $1,700 per year for attendance at all Committee meetings; established by BOIE — last revision 1983
b. $50 per day for meals, $50 per day for accommodation on submission of receipts

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. none — repealed in 1979
b. $200 per day non-accountable allowance for each day Committee meets, plus travel expenses; established by BOIE — last revision 15 July 1981

QUEBEC

a. $100 per day when House not sitting
b. none

ONTARIO

a. $63 per day ($73 for Chairman) for meeting and travelling days when House not sitting or when Committee is travelling whether or not House is sitting — last revision 1 April 1984
b. $27 per day non-accountable allowance, plus travel and accommodation expenses on submission of receipts; established by BOIE

MANITOBA

a. $50 per day when House not sitting — last revision 1980
b. expense accounts for accommodation, meals and travel are submitted to Provincial Auditor for approval; established by statute

SASKATCHEWAN

a. $100 per day — tied to Industrial Composite Index — last revision 1 Jan. 1984
b. actual expenses for accommodation, meals and travel on submission of receipts

ALBERTA

a. $100 per day when House not sitting — last revision 1983
b. actual expenses for meals, travel, taxi and laundry on submission of receipts; $75 per day for accommodation; established by statute

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. established by Order-in-Council for specific Committee — Members usually receive no per diem for Committee work
b. reasonable expenses for accommodation, meals and travel on submission of receipts; established by Speaker

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. $154.21 per day when House not sitting — normally 8% increase per year outlined in statute, but tied to federal 6 & 5 program for 1983 and 1984 — last revision 1 April 1984

b. $125 per day non-accountable allowance for Members residing outside locality where Committee meeting being held; $35.05 per day if meeting held in Member's riding; established by statute

YUKON

a. none

b. $35 per day for meals plus actual expenses for accommodation, plus travel expenses equivalent to rates paid to civil servants (26¢ per km for car or actual expenses for other modes of travel) — available only if Committee meets on day House not sitting

Accommodation Allowance

British Columbia, PEI and the House of Commons continue to be the only jurisdictions which do not provide a specific accommodation allowance for Members who represent constituencies outside the capital region.

Ontario and Québec provide an annual accommodation allowance for eligible Members. In Québec the 1984 level was set at $7,500, an increase of 10.2% from the 1983 figure, and in Ontario the maximum allowance for Private Members was raised by 5%, from $8,925 to $9,371.

The remaining 8 jurisdictions allow out-of-town Members to claim a per diem accommodation allowance for days when the House is in session. The rates vary from a low of $35 in the Yukon; to $40 in Manitoba; to $50 in Nova Scotia; to $59.40 in Newfoundland; to $75 in Alberta; to $80 in New Brunswick; to $84 in Saskatchewan; to $125 in NWT. In Saskatchewan, Members representing constituencies in Regina also receive $52 per day when the House is in session. In addition to the per diem allowance payable when the House is in session, the Yukon permits Members to claim accommodation expenses when the House is not in session, to a maximum annual figure. This figure was set at $4,400 for 1984, up from $2,200 the previous year.

Only 3 jurisdictions increased the per diem accommodation allowance during 1984: New Brunswick raised the limit on accommodation and meals by 14.2% ($10 per day); Saskatchewan increased the rate for out-of-town Members by 7.6% and Regina Members by 6.1%; and the Yukon implemented a 17.4% increase (from $29.80 to $35 per day).

TABLE 4: Accommodation Allowance

HOUSE OF COMMONS

None

NEWFOUNDLAND

Established by BOIE and reviewed on ad hoc basis: $59.40 per day when House sitting; Member restricted to rental accommodation

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

None

NOVA SCOTIA

Established and reviewed by BOIE — last revision 1 Jan. 1983: up to $50 per day on submission of receipts

NEW BRUNSWICK

Established and reviewed by BOIE (1972): $45 for accommodation and $35 for meals on days House sitting; Ministers are not eligible

QUEBEC

Established and reviewed by BOIE: $7,500 per year — Premier provided with apartment in Government Building — Speaker provided with apartment in Legislative Building; Member may rent or buy — allowance based on rental value

ONTARIO

Established and reviewed by BOIE (1974) — last revision 1 April 1984: up to $9,371 for Members — $10,371 for Ministers and Party Leaders — Speaker provided with apartment in Legislative Building; Member may rent or buy — claims on owned accommodation restricted to specified operating expenses

MANITOBA

Established by statute: $40 per day when House sitting — Speaker provided with apartment in Legislative Building

SASKATCHEWAN

Established by statute (1972): $52 per day for Regina Members — $84 per day for other Members while House sitting — includes Speaker; tied to Industrial Composite Index

ALBERTA

Established by statute: $75 per day when House is sitting — $75 per day to maximum of 24 days per year when House not sitting — includes Speaker

BRITISH COLUMBIA

None

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Established by statute (1975): $125 non-accountable allowance per day when House sitting; Member may rent or buy

YUKON

Actual expenses for accommodation plus $35 per day for meals when House sitting — no maximum — excludes Ministers; up to maximum of $4,400 per year when House not sitting — available to all Members from ridings outside Whitehorse

Travel Allowances

All jurisdictions provide some form of allowance for Members to travel back and forth between their constituencies and the seat of government.

In Alberta, Members are permitted unlimited travel by any mode of transportation, and are issued airline credit cards and bus passes. For the first time during the past year Alberta has restricted car travel to 52 round trips per year, but also permits Members to claim up to 15,000 additional kilometres of general travel throughout the province.

The Yukon also permits unlimited travel by Members while the House is in session, but restricts Private Members to a maximum of 24 round trips per year during the off-session period (12 for Ministers). In 1983 the off-session maximum was 12 per year, representing an increase of 100% during the past year.

Members of the Northwest Territories Assembly are permitted 5 round trips per year when the House is not in session, and one trip to and from the riding after each 5 sitting days during the session period. This entitlement remained unchanged during the past year.

New Brunswick sets a maximum of 25 round trips during the off-session period, but permits Members 1 return trip for each week the House is in session. There was no change in this entitlement during 1984.

The remaining jurisdictions set limits on the number of return trips per year, and regulate the mode of transportation and the persons eligible to utilize the allowance. The annual limits range from 52 trips per year (House of Commons, Nova Scotia, Québec and Ontario); to 40 (Manitoba); to 38 (B.C.); to 35 (Saskatchewan); to 12 (Newfoundland); to 1 trip by car on each sitting day (PEI).

In the federal House, Members may use 10 of their 52 trips to travel anywhere in Canada, and family members and designated staff may use up to 9 of the 52 trips to and from the constituency.

During 1984 Ontario enhanced the travel provisions for Members. Spouses and family members may now claim the cost of up to 12 round trips over and above the Member's 52-trip entitlement. In 1983 spouses were restricted to utilizing up to 6 of the Member's 52-trip entitlement. Ontario Members are also allowed 12 trips within the province other than their constituency, and Opposition Party Leaders are now permitted unlimited travel throughout the province. Until 1984, there was a limit of $2,730 per year on the special travel allowance available to 4 Northern Members. There is now no upper limit on this special allowance as long as the expense claims are approved by the Speaker.

In British Columbia the maximum number of trips has been increased from 36 to 38 per year, and spouses may utilize any number of them. Other dependents may use up to 6 of these trips, and staff are permitted to use one of the 38 trips for travel between the constituency and Victoria.

Newfoundland, PEI, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan have made no significant alterations to Members' travel allowance provisions during the past year.

The only change made by Manitoba during 1984 was to permit Members to charge the cost of travel within the constituency against the overall travel allowance. Newfoundland, PEI, New Brunswick and the Yukon are now the only jurisdictions that do not permit Members to claim within-constituency travel expenses, although Québec restricts claims to non-urban Members.

The House of Commons, Québec and Nova Scotia set maximum dollar limits for travel within the riding, dependent on size. In Nova Scotia the limit remained unchanged at $1,600 for 1984. The limits were increased by 7.3% in the House of Commons and between 4.8% and 7.7% in Québec during 1984.

In addition to their 52 round trip entitlement for travel to and from Québec City, Members of the National Assembly are provided with an allowance for air travel throughout the province. This figure increased by an average of 6.25% during the past year.

Several jurisdictions have made minor increases in mileage rates for car travel during 1984.

TABLE 5: Travel Allowances

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Established and reviewed by BOIE — established 1963 — last reviewed in April 1984: maximum 52 travel points per year for travel between Ottawa and constituency — 10 of 52 may be used for travel to any place in Canada — 3 of 10 may be used by spouse and/or designated family member — 9 of 52 may be used by spouse, designated family member and/or full-time eligible staff for travel to/from the constituency; travel within constituency by road, water or air limited to between $1,180 and $5,900 per year depending on type of riding — restricted to Member

Specific Regulations:

Air: 1st class for Member (1 point deducted); spouse or designated family member may travel 1st class (1½ points) or economy (1 point) — 1st class entitlement established 1980; economy class for staff

Bus or Boat: within allowance

Train: Unlimited travel; Via Rail pass issued to Member and family; not included in 52 point entitlement unless meal and accommodation charges are claimed

Car: travel to and from Ottawa under the 52 point system at 23.6¢ per km to maximum of cost of round trip air travel; travel within constituency also at 23.6¢ per km to established maximum (see above)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Established and reviewed by BOIE: maximum 12 trips per year by any mode of transportation

Specific Regulations:

Air: economy class; established 1 Jan. 1980

Bus or Boat: within allowance

Train: no train service

Car: tied to civil service rates — 18.7¢ per km — effective 1 Jan. 1983; restricted to travel between constituency and capital — no allowance within constituency

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Established by statute: allowance restricted to car travel:

Members permitted 1 round trip per sitting day + 3 round trips per month when House not sitting — tied to civil service rates — 23¢ per km; restricted to travel between constituency and capital — no allowance within constituency

NOVA SCOTIA

Established and reviewed by BOIE: maximum 52 trips per year by any mode of transportation — reimbursed

on submission of receipts
Specific Regulations:
Air: economy class
Bus and Train: within allowance
Car: within allowance — 24.4¢ per km; additional allowance of up to $1,600 for travel within constituency

NEW BRUNSWICK

Established 1972 by statute: maximum 25 trips per year by any mode of transportation while House not sitting; includes non-accountable expense allowance of $200 for each trip, plus travel expenses on submission of receipts; 1 return journey for each week or part of week while House in session
Specific Regulations:
Air: no requirement of economy class
Bus and Train: within allowance
Car: within allowance; tied to civil service rates — up to 7,000 kms at 22¢, 7,000-14,000 kms at 20½¢, over 14,000 kms at 18¢; no travel allowance within constituency

QUEBEC

Established and reviewed by BOIE: first established 1969: maximum 52 trips per year by any mode of transportation, based on distance from capital to constituency — 20¢ per km — includes accommodation expenses based on rates for civil servants
Specific Regulations:
Air: economy class; additional allowance of between $1,400 and $10,900 per year for travel within Québec but outside constituency, depending on classification of riding
Bus and Train: within allowance; reimbursed on submission of receipts
Car: unlimited to & from constituency — 20¢ per km; additional allowance of between $1,400 & $10,900 per year for travel within constituency, depending on classification of riding (excluding urban Members)

ONTARIO

Established and reviewed by BOIE: by any mode of transportation; unlimited travel for Opposition Leaders within province on legislative business
Specific Regulations:
Air: maximum 52 trips per year for Members — plus maximum of 12 round trips for spouse or family member; up to 12 trips for business travel around province; special unlimited travel allowance for 4 Northern Members, subject to approval of Speaker; economy class
Bus and Train: unlimited travel for Member; maximum of 12 round trips for spouse or family member
Car: unlimited both to and from capital and within constituency; 25¢ per km for Southern Members and 26¢ for Northern Members

MANITOBA

Established by statute: by any mode of transportation — overall travel entitlement based on value of 40 round trips per session between capital and constituency based on km rates payable to civil servants; includes travel within constituency
Specific Regulations:
Air: within allowance
Bus and Train: within allowance
Car: within allowance

SASKATCHEWAN

Established by statute: by any mode of transportation — travel allowance based on formula: 35 × distance between largest centre in constituency and capital + *10,000 kms × civil service kilometric rate (*if constituency is greater than 2,000 square kms then increased to 30,000 kms) — not available to Cabinet Ministers, Speaker or Opposition Leader
Specific Regulations:
Air: special allowance for Northern Members — 2 return trips per year by air from Member's residence to areas in constituency that can be reached by air
Bus: within allowance; bus passes issued
Train: within allowance
Car: within allowance

ALBERTA

Established and reviewed by BOIE: by any mode of transportation
Specific Regulations:
Air: unlimited travel; economy class; airline credit card issued
Bus: unlimited bus travel; bus passes issued
Train: no train travel
Car: maximum 52 trips between Member's residence or place of business or employment and capital, plus up to 15,000 kms per year of general travel within the province

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Established by Speaker in 1978: by any mode of transportation — maximum 38 trips per year between constituency and capital; spouse may use any number — dependents may use up to 6 of 38 — constituency secretary or assistant may use 1 of 38
Specific Regulations:
Air: economy class
Bus and Ferry: bus and ferry passes issued
Train: no train travel
Car: additional allowance of up to $1,650 per year for travel within constituency

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Established by statute
Specific Regulations:
Air: 2 trips per year within constituency by chartered aircraft or economy class; 5 trips to capital when House not sitting; after 5 sitting days Member may either travel to riding or bring spouse to Yellowknife
Bus and Train: none
Car: up to 4,800 kms per year at 26¢ per km — includes to and from capital and within constituency; tied to civil service rates

YUKON

Established by statute; unlimited travel while House is sitting; up to 24 return trips when House not sitting — restricted to Private Members — Ministers whose constituencies are outside capital may claim 12 return trips to their constituencies for travel on business as an

M.L.A. — to maximum of $2,200 per year
Specific Regulations:
Air: economy class
Bus and Train: none
Car: within allowance — 26¢ per km — tied to civil service rate; no allowance for travel within constituency

Severance Allowance

Four jurisdictions pay Members a severance allowance on leaving office. No province has established or altered the severance allowance provisions during the past year.

The level of severance pay varies from 1/4 of the sessional indemnity in Nova Scotia; to 1/2 of the sessional indemnity in Ontario; to 1/2 of all indemnities in the House of Commons; to a formula based on 2 times the monthly salary for each year of service in Québec.

In the House of Commons the severance allowance is not available to those Members who receive a pension for service as an M.P.

Pension Benefits

On May 17, 1984, the Yukon Legislature passed an Act providing a pension for retired Members of the Assembly. Now every jurisdiction in Canada has some form of pension legislation for its Members. There were no major changes in pension legislation in any jurisdiction during the past year.

The Yukon statute provides Members with a pension after a minimum of 6 years elective service, as long as the retiring Member is at least 55 years of age. Members are not required to contribute to their pensions, and entire cost of pensions in payment are absorbed by the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The pension level is based on the basic remuneration payable at the time of retirement, including the tax-free expense allowance. However, any additional indemnity or Ministerial salary is excluded from the pension calculation. Individual pension levels are calculated at the rate of 2 1/2% for each year of service, and there is no maximum limit imposed in the Act. Surviving spouses are not provided with ongoing pensions, but do receive a lump sum payment equal to 15% of the remuneration payable at the time of the Member's death times the number of years of service in the House. There is no automatic adjustment mechanism built into the Act to account for inflation.

Besides the Yukon, the Northwest Territories is the only other jurisdiction with a non-contributory pension plan. Contributions by Members in other Legislatures range from a low of 6% in PEI to a high of 10% in Québec and 11% in the House of Commons.

All pension plans, with the exception of Newfoundland, Ontario and the Yukon, have an indexing provision which automatically adjusts for changes in the cost-of-living. In most cases the indexing is tied to increases in the Consumer Price Index. In Newfoundland a statutory amendment is required to augment existing pensions, and in Ontario pension increases must be approved by the Board of Internal Economy.

Nine jurisdictions have provisions which automatically entitle surviving spouses to a pension, most often in the range of 50% to 60% of the Member's pension. Four of these also provide additional allowances for dependent children. In Québec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the individual Member must elect whether or not to opt for a pension annuity with a joint life and last survivor clause, and the level of the spousal pension is dependent on this election. In the Yukon, a surviving spouse is provided with a lump sum payment calcuated by a formula based on the indemnity earned by the deceased Member and the total years of service in the House.

TABLE 6: Pension Benefits

a. contribution level
b. minimum age requirement
c. minimum service requirement
d. basis of pension calculation
e. maximum pension level
f. post-retirement adjustment
g. spousal benefit

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. mandatory contribution of 11% of the basic indemnity; optional contribution of 11% of any additional indemnities or salaries (including tax free allowance), includes 1% contribution for supplementary benefits; contributions cease when Member has earned full pension (i.e. 15 years of pensionable service)
b. no minimum age
c. minimum of 6 years service
d. average of highest 6 consecutive years
e. 75% of d.
f. indexed to rise in CPI — retired Members are not entitled to indexing until age 60 — at age 60 retired Members receive benefit on a cumulative basis of all indexing awarded since date of their retirement
g. 60% of Member's allowance, plus 10% for each dependent child (subject to specified maxima)

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. 7% of all indemnities and salaries (excluding tax-free allowance) — contributions matched by L.A.
b. age plus years of service = 60 (55 for Premier)
c. minimum of 5 years service and 2 general elections
d. highest 3-year average as Member — if Member serves as Minister then 2 separate calculations (i.e. highest 3-year average as Member plus highest 3-year average as Minister)
e. 75% of d.
f. requires amendment to statute
g. greater of 60% of Member's allowance or 25% of last pensionable earnings as MPP, plus ⅛ of allowance for each dependent child — total spousal allowance may not exceed level of allowance Member was receiving at time of death

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. 6½% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) — L.A. contributes 26% (4 × Member's contribution)
b. age 50
c. 2 general elections or minimum of 8 years elected service

d. average of last 5 years as Member — Minister's pension cannot exceed 50% of highest year salary
e. 75% of contributions
f. indexed to rise in CPI — 8% per year maximum
g. 50% of Member's allowance — no allowance for dependent children

NOVA SCOTIA

a. 8% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) — contributions matched by Government
b. age 55
c. minimum of 5 years service and 2 general elections
d. highest 5-year average
e. 75% of d.
f. indexed to rise in CPI
g. 50% of Member's allowance — no allowance for dependent children

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. 9% of all indemnities (excluding tax-free allowance) — 6% of Ministerial salary — contributions matched by L.A.
b. no mimmum age
c. minimum of 10 sessions
d. highest 3-year average
e. cannot exceed sessional indemnity in effect at date of retirement — no maximum level on Ministerial portion, if applicable
f. indexed to rise in CPI — 6% per year maximum
g. 50% of Member's allowance — no allowance for dependent children

QUEBEC

a. 10% of all indemnities (excluding tax-free allowance) up to amount of personal exemption under Q.P.P. + 8.2% of excess up to level of maximum pensionable earnings under Q.P.P. + 10% of remainder
b. age plus years of service = 65; minimum age 60; reduced pension at age 55; Member must draw pension at age 71 even if still a Member
c. 5 years service during 2 legislatures
d. highest 3-year average
e. 70% of d.
f. indexed to rise in pension index under Q.P.P. — no maximum
g. Member may elect to replace pension with life annuity, with benefit passing to surviving spouse; election must be made before pension begins; can be either 100% or 50% of Member's entitlement, adjusted accordingly by actuarial analysis

ONTARIO

a. 8½% of all indemnities and salaries (excluding tax-free allowance) — contributions matched by L.A.
b. age plus years of service = 55
c. minimum of 5 years of service
d. highest 36 month average
e. 75% of d.
f. Speaker has statutory authority to adjust existing pensions, subject to BOIE approval
g. 60% of Member's allowance, plus 10% for each dependent child to maximum of 3 children

MANITOBA

a. 7% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance)
b. age plus years of service = 55
c. minimum of 8 years of service during 3 Legislatures
d. average annual indemnity for the last 5 years or if less than 5 years of service for the years served as a Member
e. 70% of d.
f. indexed to yearly rise in CPI — no maximum
g. 60% of Member's monthly allowance — no allowance for dependent children

SASKATCHEWAN

a. 9% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) — contributions matched by Government — Government increases contribution as age of Member increases (adds 2% if Member between 41-50 — adds 4% if Member 51 and older)
b. age 55 — option for reduced pension at age 50
c. 1 year mimimum service
d. purchased annuity based on contributions plus earnings of the pension plan
e. no maximum level
f. automatically increased by amount equal to any increase awarded to retired civil servants
g. guaranteed Life Annuity and/or postponed guaranteed Life Annuity based on amount of contributions plus earnings of the pension plan

ALBERTA

a. 7½% of indemnities (including tax-free allowance) — Ministerial salaries excluded — contributions matched by L.A.
b. no minimum age required
c. 5 pensionable years service
d. highest 3 consecutive years average
e. no maximum level
f. indexed to rise in cost of living
g. 75%-80% of Member's allowance — no allowance for dependent children

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. 9% of all indemnities and salaries (including tax-free allowance) — contributions matched by L.A.
b. minimum age 55 or age plus years of service = 60
c. elected in more than 2 general elections
d. highest 4-year average
e. 72% of d.
f. indexed to rise in CPI
g. eligible to receive allowance if Member had elected to have a joint life and last survivor plan

TABLE 6: Continued

a. contribution level
b. minimum age requirement
c. minimum service requirement
d. basis of pension calculation
e. maximum pension level
f. post-retirement adjustment
g. spousal benefit

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. no contribution by Member
b. age 55
c. minimum of 6 years service or 2 general elections
d. highest 4 consecutive years average
e. no maximum level
f. indexed to rise in benefit index under Supplementary Retirement Benefit Act of Canada
g. 60% of Member's allowance, plus 10% for each dependent child to maximum of 4 children

YUKON

a. no contribution by Member
b. age 55
c. 6 years
d. basic indemnity plus tax-free allowance level at time of leaving office — excluding any additional indemnities or Ministerial salaries
e. no maximum level
f. requires statutory amendment
g. lump sum payment equal to 15% of basic indemnity plus tax-free allowance in force at time of death, times number of years service

Support Services for Private Members

The extent of support services provided by individual Legislatures to their Members depends on the nature of the role played by elected representatives in the particular jurisdiction. In the larger Houses, including the House of Commons, the role of elected Member is a full-time occupation, and Members are provided with a vast array of services to assist them in their duties. On the other hand, the job of an elected official in some of the smaller jurisdictions is not a year-round job, and the support structure does not need to be as elaborate and comprehensive in order for Members to perform effectively.

In this chapter the Editors have divided support services provided to Members into 4 basic categories: at the seat of government; in the constituency; to the party caucuses; and research services.

Services at the Legislature

In looking at services provided to Members at the seat of government, 4 categories have been isolated: office entitlements; staff allocations; mailing privileges; and telephone service.

In the House of Commons, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, each Member is provided with a private office. In Newfoundland two Members share an office, and in PEI, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba a block of offices is assigned to each caucus and allocated to Members according to caucus priorities. In the Northwest Territories there are 2 offices for all Private Members, one shared by the 5 Yellowknife Members, and the other by the remaining backbench Members from throughout the Territories.

Only 3 jurisdictions limit the general office mailing privileges for Members. In Nova Scotia, Members are limited to an annual postage allowance of $2,175, an increase of 3.6% over the 1983 entitlement. New Brunswick Members must charge mailing costs against caucus funding entitlements, and Members of the Saskatchewan Legislature are provided with a communications allowance which must absorb all postage charges. In all other jurisdictions Members are permitted unlimited mailing privileges, with the exception of PEI which restricts the entitlement to days when the House is in session.

Members in 8 jurisdictions are also permitted householder mass mailings. This entitlement varies from 4 per year in the House of Commons, to one annual distribution in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. In Nova Scotia postage charges for householders must be absorbed within the $2,175 annual postage allowance, and in PEI and New Brunswick no specific allowance is available for mass mailings.

New Brunswick and the Yukon are the only Legislatures that place restrictions on long distance telephone calling by Members. New Brunswick Members are limited to calls within the province, and in the Yukon, calls may not exceed $750 per year. The $750 limit represents an increase of $250 over the 1983 entitlement. In all other jurisdictions Members are permitted unlimited long distance telephone charges, with the exception of the Northwest Territories which restricts this entitlement to the session period. Up till 1984, Manitoba Members could only make within-province long distance calls.

The House of Commons and 7 provinces issue telephone credit cards to Members. Only PEI, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and the 2 Territories have not adopted this practice, and British Columbia restricts use of credit cards to calls within the province.

As far as staff at the Legislature are concerned, Members in the House of Commons, Québec and Ontario are either provided with a personal secretary or with sufficient funds to hire at least one assistant. One secretary is allocated to every 2 Members in Newfoundland and every 3 Members in Alberta. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, PEI, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, funds for secretarial staff are allocated to party caucuses, and in the 2 Territorial Legislatures sessional staff are provided to Members, as required, by the Clerk's Office.

The maximum salary levels for Members' secretarial staff range from a low of $15,780 in Newfoundland to a high of $25,912 in Ontario. The maximum figures for the other jurisdictions are $19,418 (Nova Scotia); $20,830 (PEI); $21,112 (New Brunswick); $21,420 (Saskatchewan); $25,188 (Alberta); and $25,589 (Manitoba). In the House of Commons and Québec, it is up to the Member to hire and determine the salary range for individual secretaries. An upper limit of $36,729 has been established for any staff person hired by a federal M.P.

The staff allowance provided to Members of the House of Commons increased by 8.8% during 1984. In addition, maximum salary levels for individual staff positions were established for the first time.

During the past year the National Assembly of Québec adopted a system similar to the House of Commons. Instead of being provided with a secretary by the National Assembly, Québec Members now receive an annual staff allowance of $72,000. This allowance must cover staff hired in both Québec City and the constituency, and a minimum $24,000 must be used in each location. However, it is up to the individual Member to recruit staff and establish salary levels, and employees no longer have the status of civil servants.

Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia awarded a 5% increase in salary range for Members' secretarial staff, and in Manitoba the top of the salary scale increased by 9.35% during 1984. In New Brunswick each caucus was allocated one additional secretary during the past year, and in Manitoba, although there was no increase in the number of secretarial staff, Members' secretaries have become independent employees of the Legislature and are no longer part of the civil service.

In the remaining jurisdictions (PEI, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) there was no change in staff entitlement or salary range during 1984.

TABLE 7: Support Services at Legislature

a. office
b. staff
c. office mail
d. telephone

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. 1 office per Member — space allocated by party Whips; office supplies and equipment provided by House of Commons — includes word processor, up to 4 typewriters including one electronic memory typewriter, photocopier, television set and dictating equipment

b. total allowance of $94,200 for both Ottawa and constituency offices — maximum of $75,400 for Ottawa — no restriction of numbers of staff; maximum salary of $36,729 for any staff member — staff also receive annual vacation leave of either 4% or 6%, depending on length of service — staff are employees of Member — no union — Member's family cannot be hired; automatic telephone answering equipment or commercial typesetting service are charged to this allowance

c. unlimited volume — paid by House of Commons

d. paid by House of Commons — unlimited access to direct dial Government phone network (Canada and U.S.) — credit cards issued for use outside Ottawa-Hull in specific circumstances

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. Premier, Ministers and Opposition Leader have separate offices — 1 office for every 2 private Members — space allocated by Speaker; supplies and equipment provided by Clerk's Office

b. 1 secretary for every 2 Members — BOIE establishes entitlement; salary range is $14,602 to $15,780 for Private Members and $18,817 to $25,539 for Ministers and Opposition Leader — salary rates tied to civil service; staff are employees of L.A. — no union

c. unlimited volume — restricted to legislative business

d. unlimited regular and long distance — paid by L.A.; unlimited telex; credit cards issued

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. block of offices supplied to each caucus — space allocated by BOIE; office supplies provided by caucus; equipment provided by L.A.

b. Government caucus has 2 secretaries — Opposition caucus has 2 secretaries and 1 researcher — entitlement established by BOIE; salary range for secretary is $14,550 to $20,830 and for researcher is $37,650 — salary rate established by BOIE; staff are casual employees of L.A. — no union

c. only when House is sitting

d. unlimited regular and long distance paid by L.A.; no credit cards

NOVA SCOTIA

a. each caucus supplied with block of offices — space allocated by Speaker; supplies and equipment provided by L.A.

b. each caucus given funds for secretarial purposes — number of employees is up to caucus; salary range is $17,442 to $19,418 — range tied to civil service; employees are hired for 4 year term by L.A. — no union

c. postage allowance of $2,175 per year per Member — paid by L.A.

d. unlimited regular and long distance paid by L.A.; no credit cards

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. each caucus supplied with block of offices — space allocated by BOIE; supplies and equipment provided by Clerk's Office

b. each caucus has 4 employees (Government caucus — 1 research officer, 3 secretaries; opposition caucus — 2 research officers, 2 secretaries); salary range for secretary is $16,328 to $21,112 and for research officer $20,020 to $41,834 — entitlement and salary range established by BOIE; employees of L.A. — no union

c. charged to caucus allowances

d. unlimited regular and long distance within New Brunswick; credit cards issued

QUEBEC

a. 1 office per Member — space allocated by Speaker; furniture provided by Government department — supplies and equipment provided by L.A.

b. Member has annual sum of $72,000 for hiring personnel — funding level established by BOIE — at least ⅓ must be used for Legislative office and ⅓ for constituency office; employees of Member, not civil servants — salary range determined by Member — no union

c. unlimited volume — paid by Government

d. unlimited regular and long distance paid by Government; credit cards issued

ONTARIO

a. 1 office per Member — space allocated by Speaker; supplies and equipment provided by L.A.

b. 1 secretary/assistant per Member: salary range is $19,094 to $25,912 — entitlement and salary range established by BOIE; employees of caucus — 1 caucus is unionized

c. unlimited volume — paid by L.A.

d. unlimited regular and long distance — paid by L.A.; credit cards issued

MANITOBA

a. each caucus supplied with block of offices — space allocated by Department of Government Services; independent Members receive 1 office each; furniture and equipment provided by Government

b. 4 secretaries for each caucus; salary range is $17,059 to $25,589 — entitlement and salary range established by BOIE; employees of L.A. — no union

c. unlimited volume — paid by Government; annual constituency householder mailing paid by L.A.

d. unlimited regular and long distance — paid by L.A.; credit cards issued

SASKATCHEWAN

a. 1 office per Member — equipment and supplies provided by L.A.

b. Government caucus — 2 research officers, 10 secretaries; opposition caucus — 2 research officers, 3 secretaries; Third Party caucus — 1 part-time secretary; salary range for secretary is $17,988 to $21,420 and for research officer $23,028 to $40,404 — entitlement and salary range established by L.A., employees of L.A. — no union

c. included in communications allowance, which is equal to 3 1st class letters x number of registered voters in Member's constituency

d. unlimited regular and long distance — paid by L.A.; no credit cards

ALBERTA

a. 1 office per Member — space allocated by Premier; equipment and supplies provided by Clerk's Office

b. 1 secretary per 3 Members — entitlement established by BOIE; salary range is $19,428 to $25,188 — range tied to civil service; employees are civil servants but are hired only for the life of the parliament — no union

c. unlimited volume — paid by L.A.

d. unlimited regular and long distance — paid by L.A.; credit cards issued

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. 1 office per Member — space allocated by Speaker; furniture supplied by Government — supplies and equipment provided by Speaker's Office

b. each caucus provided with funds to hire secretarial and research staff; entitlement established by Speaker; number of employees and salary range established by caucus; employees of L.A. — no union

c. unlimited volume — paid by Government

d. unlimited regular and long distance — paid by L.A.; credit cards issued for use within province

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. 1 office for 5 local Members; 1 office for out of town Members when in capital on business — space allocated by Speaker; equipment and supplies provided by L.A.

b. sessional staff supplied by L.A. as required — inter-session requirements are supplied by Clerk's Office; casual employees in civil service — some unionized, depending on status in civil service

c. unlimited volume — paid by L.A.

d. unlimited regular and long distance during session — paid by L.A.; no credit cards

YUKON

a. 1 office per Member — space allocated by Speaker; equipment and supplies provided by Government (L.A. is part of Government)

b. staff supplied by Clerk's Office on request basis

c. unlimited volume — paid by L.A.

d. limited to $750 long distance per Member per year — no credit cards

In the Constituency

There are still no formal constituency office programs in PEI, Newfoundland, New Brunswick or the Yukon.

In Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, Members are provided with a global allowance for constituency office operations, ranging from $2,500 in Manitoba to $6,240 in Nova Scotia, to $14,700 in Alberta to $25,200 in British Columbia. The Alberta and Manitoba allowance levels remained unchanged during 1984, and the Nova Scotia and British Columbia figures increased by 4% and 20% respectively.

The remaining jurisdictions have more elaborate programs and provide funding to Members in various categories.

In the House of Commons the office rental allowance was increased by 9.2% during 1984, and a maximum staff salary of $36,729 was established.

In Ontario all allowance categories rose by 5%, and in Saskatchewan the office allowance was increased by 7.8% and the staff allowance by 6%.

In the Northwest Territories there was no increase in the $600 advertising allowance, but the office supplies allowance rose from $125 to $485.

The alteration in the method of hiring staff for Members of the Québec National Assembly includes

constituency office personnel, and all salary costs are now charged against the Member's global $72,000 staff allowance. The allowance for office accommodation in Québec increased by 8.3% and, for the first time, Members are permitted up to $1,000 per year for the purchase or rental of furniture and equipment.

TABLE 8: Support Services in Constituency

a. general
b. categories of allowances
c. staff
d. mail
e. telephone
f. administration

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. annual allowance established by BOIE — first established 1973
b. minimum of $18,800 for staff (can use up to $94,200); up to $10,650 for operation of office; $1,000 per parliament to assist re-elected Members with purchase of furniture and equipment; newly elected Members have a $2,000 furniture and equipment allowance for their first Parliament — Members have the right to take over existing furniture and equipment from predecessor
c. MPs must use at least $18,800 of their $94,200 annual staff allowance to hire staff in constituency — staff are employees of Member — pay rate established by Member to maximum salary of $36,729; no restrictions on number of employees — payroll service provided by House of Commons
d. free mailing (franking) privileges
e. calls within province where constituency located, to Ottawa/Hull and all federal government offices paid by House of Commons — collect calls and monthly equipment rental costs charged to office operations allowance — House of Commons pays for optional toll-free calling within Member's constituency
f. responsibility of House of Commons Administration Office — formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity in the office, employment of parents, spouse or children of Member, use of Member's home; furniture and supplies provided by either House of Commons or local supplier

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. no program
b. N/A
c. N/A
d. N/A
e. N/A
f. N/A

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. no program — Member may use office space on a weekly basis in any of 5 regional offices run by Department of Community and Cultural Affairs, free of charge
b. N/A
c. N/A
d. N/A
e. L.A. pays installation cost of a private phone line for all rural Members plus monthly charges equalized to the lowest rate in the province — established by BOIE
f. N/A

NOVA SCOTIA

a. monthly allowance established by BOIE
b. $260 per month for services in constituency — up to $260 per month for actual expenses for office space, equipment and secretarial services, on submission of receipts
c. no specific allowance — staff are employees of Member — no restriction on numbers — paid on fee-for-service basis on submission of account
d. charged to office allowance
e. charged to office allowance
f. responsibility of Speaker's Office — no formal restrictions on use of office; furniture and equipment may be purchased or leased by Member and charged to office allowance

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. no program
b. N/A
c. N/A
d. N/A
e. N/A
f. N/A

QUEBEC

a. annual allowance established by BOIE
b. between $10,400 and $12,000 for office depending on classification of riding ($12,900 if Member has 2 offices); actual operating expenses reimbursed on submission of receipts — no maximum
c. Member has annual sum of $72,000 for hiring personnel — at least ⅓ must be used for Legislative office and ⅓ for constituency office; (an additional $8,100 for selected large ridings); funding level established by BOIE; employees of Member, not civil servants; salary range determined by Member — no union
d. paid by L.A. on submission of receipts — no maximum
e. regular and long distance costs paid by L.A. on submission of receipts — no maximum
f. responsibility of L.A. office — formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, use of Member's home, use of office for campaign purposes; furniture and equipment may be rented by Member and charged to office allowance — Member may charge up to $1,000 per year for purchase of furniture or equipment

ONTARIO

a. annual allowance established by BOIE — first established 1976
b. up to $10,500 for office; up to $25,912 for staff — 4% of staff allowance for vacation pay; up to $1,260 for postage, stationery and supplies
c. up to $25,912 — staff are employees of Member — pay rate established by Member — no restriction on numbers — on payroll of L.A.

d. up to $1,260 for postage, stationery and supplies
e. regular and long distance costs paid by L.A. — no maximum — L.A. pays for toll-free calling within Member's constituency
f. responsibility of L.A. Administrative Office — formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, employment of spouse or children of Member, use of office for campaign purposes; furniture and equipment may be rented by Member and charged to office allowance — if purchased Member may depreciate cost at rate of 20% per year

MANITOBA

a. annual allowance established by statute
b. $2,500 global allowance — restricted to salaries, operating costs, supplies, stationery and equipment
c. no specific allowance — included in global allowance
d. charged to global allowance
e. charged to global allowance
f. responsibility of Speaker's Office — formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity

SASKATCHEWAN

a. annual and monthly allowance established by statute — first established 1979
b. $10,998 per year for staff — $786 per month for office or staff; $1,167 per year for telephone without receipts — unlimited telephone with receipts
c. $10,998 per year — staff are employees of Member — pay rate established by statute (½ of top range of Clerk/Steno 3) — Member may also use office allowance to hire staff — no restriction on numbers — on payroll of L.A. — receive benefits equivalent to civil servants
d. charged to communications allowance — equal to 3 × cost of 1st class letter × number of registered voters in Member's constituency
e. up to $1,259 per year without receipts; unlimited with receipts or credit card; monthly costs may be charged to either telephone allowance or office allowance
f. administered by Clerk's Office — no formal guidelines on use of office — furniture and equipment may be rented or bought by Member and charged to office allowance

ALBERTA

a. annual allowance established by BOIE — Speaker given authority to increase allowance — first established 1979
b. $14,700 for rent and staff
c. included in global allowance — staff are contract employees of L.A. — paid on fee-for-service basis — no restriction on numbers
d. charged to global allowance
e. charged to global allowance
f. responsibility of L.A. Administrative Office — formal guidelines prohibit partisan political activity, use of offices during election campaign period — typewriter, dictaphone, transcriber and telephone answering service provided by L.A. — furniture provided by Government department

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. annual allowance established by Speaker — first established 1973
b. maximum global allowance of $25,200 for salaries, office rental and overhead, stationery and supplies and related expenses
c. included in global allowance — staff are employees of Member — pay rate established by Member — no restriction on numbers
d. charged to global allowance
e. charged to global allowance
f. budget and office guidelines established by Speaker's Office — furniture and equipment may be rented or bought by Member and charged to global allowance

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. annual allowance established by statute — first established 1975
b. $485 for office supplies — $600 for advertising — furniture supplied by L.A. on loan basis; office rental arrangement must be approved by BOIE — no limit on costs
c. $2,400 per year, including interpretors — staff are employees of Member — pay rate established by Member — no restriction on numbers
d. unlimited
e. telephone allowance of $1,500 per year for long distance — credit cards issued
f. responsibility of Speaker's Office

YUKON

a. no program
b. c. d. e. f. N/A.

Caucus Services

The Legislative Assembly Management Commission in Manitoba now has jurisdiction over funding decisions for caucuses. This leaves British Columbia, where the Speaker determines funding levels, as the only jurisdiction where the Board of Internal Economy or its equivalent does not have jursidiction over caucus funding allocations. (In PEI the Standing Committee on Internal Economy recommends funding decision to the Government for final approval, and in Saskatchewan some decisions are made by the Board of Internal Economy and others are outlined in statute. In the Northwest Territories there are no party caucuses.)

In Newfoundland caucus funding allocations remained unchanged during 1984, and Manitoba actually cut the per-Member funding levels in half.

PEI awarded a $3,000 increase to each caucus, and in Alberta the increase in total funding was restricted to approximately 1% in 1984.

Funding levels in Québec were increased by 5.6% for each caucus, and in New Brunswick by 5.4%. The total caucus funding allocation is now divided equally between the Government and the Opposition in New Brunswick, and the additional $191,816 staff allowance for the Opposition Leader remained unchanged.

Ontario increased all caucus allowances by 5% during 1984 and created a new category of allowances called "Research Support Funding" to provide Private

Members in each caucus with personal research assistance.

In British Columbia caucus funds may now be used for the purchase of equipment as well as staff salaries, and the per-Member funding rose by 8.5% during 1984. The number of employees in both caucuses decreased during 1984, but the numbers fluctuate widely and comparisons at any given point in time may be misleading.

The caucus research allocation established by the Saskatchewan Board of Internal Economy decreased by 12.4% for the Government caucus and increased by 3.4% for the Opposition during the past year. The statutory entitlement for secretarial and administrative support increased by 7.8% for each caucus, and the Opposition Leader's allowance received a 3.4% raise.

In the Yukon one part-time employee was transferred from the Government to the Opposition caucus, and the Opposition caucus budget was increased from $36,000 to $50,000 (39%) during 1984. The Government caucus is funded by the Executive Council.

The Nova Scotia figures were gathered prior to the recent general election, but indicate increases of 3.7% in the per-Member staff allowance and 5.7% in the operations allocation.

In the House of Commons a decision on caucus funding levels following the September 5 election had not been made as of the date of publication.

TABLE 9: Caucus Services

a. funding mechanism
b. restrictions on use of funds
c. employees
d. funding levels

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. funding levels established by BOIE — formula based on party standings — first established in 1969; Opposition Leaders' offices equal to 200% of research budget of that caucus
b. funds are used for staff salaries
c. no limit on number of employees — employees of caucus — pay rates are established by caucus — benefits similar to Members' staff, including pensions — no union — actual numbers per caucus unknown pending allocation of funds following September 1984 general election
d. research, Opposition Leaders and Opposition House Leaders allowances under review following Sept. 1984 general election

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. funding levels established by BOIE — lump sum awarded to each caucus based on representations made by party representatives — first established in 1979 for Government Caucus and pre 1970 for Opposition Caucus
b. funds are used for operating expenses only
c. Government 11; Opposition 7 — employees of L.A. — pay rates established by BOIE — benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension — no union
d. Government — $15,724; Opposition — $6,276

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. funding levels established by Government — based on recommendation of BOIE — first established in 1979 for Government Caucus and 1971 for Opposition Caucus
b. none
c. Government 2; Opposition 3 — employees of L.A. — hired on casual basis — pay rates established by BOIE — vacation and sickness benefits only — no pension — no union
d. Government — $13,000; Opposition $43,000

NOVA SCOTIA

a. funding levels established by BOIE — formula based on party standings — first established in 1973
b. funds cannot be transferred between categories
c. Government 6; Opposition 5; Third Party 2; Fourth Party 1 — employees of L.A. — pay rates tied to civil service standards — benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension — no union
d. (i) staff — $5,500 per Member, excluding Ministers and Speaker (Government $148,000; Opposition $88,300)
(ii) operations — $185 per Member per month, excluding Speaker (Government $67,000; Opposition $37,900)
(iii) special allowance — Third Party $79,100; Fourth Party $25,000

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. funding levels established by BOIE — based on budgeted figures determined by Clerk of the House — first established in 1981
b. none
c. Government 4 (3 secretarial, 1 research); Opposition 4 (2 secretarial and 2 research) — employees of L.A. — pay rates established by BOIE — benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension — no union
d. Government $106,850; Opposition $106,850; Third Party $6,100; Opposition Leader receives additional $191,816 staff allowance

QUEBEC

a. funding levels established by BOIE — BOIE establishes total allocation and party leaders negotiate the breakdown among caucuses — first established in 1974
b. none
c. number of employees unknown (fluctuates widely); employees of caucus — pay rates established by caucus — benefits established by BOIE, including pension — no union
d. $515,200 total divided between caucuses (Government $274,500; Opposition $240,700)

ONTARIO

a. funding levels established by BOIE — formula based on party standings — first established in 1975
b. none — expenditures are monitored by L.A. Administrative staff and are subject to audit by Provincial Auditor

c. Government 73; Opposition 63; Third Party 52 — employees of caucus — pay rates for secretaries established by BOIE — pay rates for other employees established by caucus — group insurance, hospital, dental & pension provided by L.A. — all other benefits provided by caucus — 1 caucus unionized

d. (i) administrative — $11,315 per Member (Government $801,800, Opposition $334,100, Third Party $241,500)
(ii) research — $12,122 per Member, excluding Ministers; 30 Member minimum for all recognized parties (Government $507,400, Opposition $373,600, Third Party $363,700)
(iii) research support — $5,513 per Member, excluding Ministers (Government $230,700, Opposition $162,800, Third Party $117,700)
(iv) Opposition Leaders — Opposition $328,000, Third Party $278,300
(v) Opposition House Leaders— Opposition $42,900, Third Party $42,900

MANITOBA

a. funding levels established by BOIE — formula based on party standings — first established pre 1970

b. all operating expenditures are processed by L.A. and are audited by Provincial Auditor

c. Government 5; Opposition 5 — employees of L.A. — pay rates established by BOIE — benefits similar to civil servants, including pension — no union

d. allowance for secretarial staff and research based on $500 per Member (Government $15,500; Opposition $11,500; Speaker $500; Independents $1,000)

SASKATCHEWAN

a. funding levels established by BOIE for research and by statute for secretarial assistance and operating expenses — formula based on party standings — L.A. supplies dictating equipment, copiers, telephones, stationery and supplies — first established 1976

b. funds for caucus research are separate from operational grants

c. number of employees unknown; research staff are employees of caucus — pay rates established by caucus — benefits provided by Government — no union; secretaries are employees of L.A., pay rates established by L.A. — benefits same as civil servants, including pension — no union

d. (i) administration — $3,938 per Member, excluding Speaker, Ministers and Opposition Leader (Government $114,202; Opposition $27,566; Independent $3,938)
(ii) secretarial — $23,641 per caucus plus 10 secretarial staff for Government, 3 for Opposition and 1 part-time for Third Party in salary range of $17,988 to $21,420
(iii) research — Government $195,381; Opposition $83,247)
(iv) Opposition Leader — $78,812

ALBERTA

a. funding levels established by BOIE — based on budget submissions prepared by each caucus — first established pre 1970

b. funds may not be transferred among caucuses

c. Government 20; Opposition 6; Independents 5 — employees of L.A. — researchers hired on contract — secretaries hired for length of parliament — pay rates established by caucus — benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension — no union

d. Government $881,374; Opposition $335,088; Independents $200,000; funds divided into 17 categories for each caucus — salaries — wages — contract staff — employee contributions — staff training — travel — advertising — car insurance — postage — rental of equipment — telephones — repair and maintenance — professional services — data services — hospitality — supplies — purchase of equipment

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. funding levels established by Speaker — based on party standings — first established 1972

b. funds restricted to secretarial and research salaries, and major equipment purchases

c. Government 16; Opposition 27 — employees of L.A. — pay rates and benefits established by caucus — no union

d. (i) secretarial and research staff — $26,040 per Member per year + sessional allowance of $26,040 for Government and $43,400 for Opposition
(ii) Opposition Leader — receives additional staff allowance
(iii) Deputy Speaker — receives addtional staff allowance

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. Members do not belong to party caucuses — NWT operates on basis of consensus government

b. c. d. N/A.

YUKON

a. funding levels established by BOIE — based on party standings — first established 1978

b. funds are used for research services only

c. Government 1 part-time; Opposition 1 full-time, 1 part-time — employees of caucus — pay rates and benefits established by caucus — no union

d. Government provided for from Executive Council budget; Opposition $50,000 — secretarial support services and operational expenses provided by L.A. free of charge

Research Services

There are now 4 jurisdictions that provide funds that can be used to provide personal research assistance to Members, an increase of 2 since 1983. The new method of allocating staff salaries to Québec Members provides sufficient funds for a personal research assistant. Ontario's new 'Research Support Funding' category provides $5,513 per Member to each caucus for the purposes of hiring research support for Private Members. The House of Commons and Saskatchewan continue to permit Members to hire personal research staff.

The number of caucus research staff remained unchanged in Newfoundland, PEI, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and both Territories. In British Columbia, both caucuses reduced their research staff by 1, and in Alberta the Opposition caucus added a new research position. The number of research staff in the Ontario Government caucus decreased by 5, and the number of staff are not known in Québec, Saskatchewan and the House of Commons.

As far as Library research services is concerned, the House of Commons, Québec, Ontario and Alberta remain the only jurisdictions with a separate Library research department responsible for providing non-partisan research assistance to Members. The department in the Québec National Assembly now provides assistance to Committees as well as Members.

TABLE 10: Research Services

a. personal research assistant
b. caucus research
c. Library research

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. within limits of their overall staff budget, Members may employ one Legislative Assistant up to a maximum salary of $36,729, one Special Assistant up to $29,850, any number of Member's Assistants and/or Constituency Assistants up to $27,550 — in addition, each staff person receives an allowance for vacation leave of either 4% or 6%, depending on length of service; employees of Member
b. no limit on the number of employees — employees of research office — pay rates established by research office — benefits similar to employees of Members of the House, including pensions — no union — actual numbers per caucus unknown pending allocation of funds following September 1984 general election
c. 84 employees — established pre 1970 — employees of Library of Parliament — non-partisan research provided to Members, Senators, Ministers, Party Leaders, and Committees of the House and Senate

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. none
b. 1 researcher per caucus — pay rate established by BOIE — present rate is $19,337 — employees of L.A. — no union
c. total staff of 3 who all assist with research — employees of L.A. — no formal restrictions on type of research — services provided to Members, Ministers and Party Leaders, not Committees

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. none
b. Government 0; Opposition 1 — pay rate established by BOIE — present rate is $37,650 — employee of L.A. — hired on casual basis — no union
c. Legislative Library is not part of L.A.

NOVA SCOTIA

a. none
b. included in TABLE 9
c. no separate research department in Legislative Library

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. none
b. Government 1, Opposition 2 — employees of L.A. — pay rates established by BOIE — benefits same as other L.A. staff, including pension — no union
c. Legislative Library is not part of L.A.

QUEBEC

a. Member may hire a personal research assistant out of annual sum of $72,000 staff allowance
b. number of employees unknown (fluctuates widely) — pay rate established by Party Leader — employees of caucus — no union
c. 6 employees — department established in 1971 — employees are civil servants — research restricted to legislative business — non-partisan research provided to Members, Speaker, Ministers, Party Leaders and Committees

ONTARIO

a. none
b. Government 7; Opposition 9; Third Party 7 — pay rate established by caucus — employees of caucus — 1 caucus is unionized
c. 12 employees — department established in 1979 — employees of L.A. — non-partisan research provided to Members, Ministers, Party Leaders and Committees

MANITOBA

a. none
b. Government 1; Opposition 1 — pay rate established by BOIE — employees of L.A. — no union
c. Legislative Library is not part of L.A.

SASKATCHEWAN

a. Member may hire personal research assistant out of secretarial allowance or constituency office allowance — no restriction on numbers
b. number of employees unknown — employees of caucus — pay rates established by caucus — benefits provided by caucus — no union
c. no separate research department in Legislative Library

ALBERTA

a. none
b. Government 8; Opposition 4; Independents 3 — pay rates established by caucus — range is $1,400 to $2,875 per month — employees of L.A. — hired on contract basis — no union
c. 6 employees — employees of L.A. — non-partisan research provided to Members, Ministers, Party Leaders, Committees and Officers of House

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. none
b. Government 3; Opposition 7 — pay rates estab-

lished by caucus — employees of L.A. — no union

c. no separate research department in Legislative Library

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. none

b. 1 researcher — employed by L.A. — provides research assistance to all private Members

c. Legislative Library is not part of L.A.

YUKON

a. none

b. Government 1 part-time; Opposition 1 full-time, 1 part-time — employees of Caucus — pay rates and benefits established by caucus — no union (this is same staff referred to under Caucus Services)

c. Legislative Library is not part of L.A.

Legislative Library

The House of Commons, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta are the only jurisdictions where the Legislative Library is part of the Ligislative Assembly administrative operation. On May 30, 1984 the Legislative Administrative Committee of New Brunswick recommended that jurisdiction over the Legislative Library be transferred from the Government to the Assembly, but this has not yet occurred.

The budgets for Library operations rose in 6 of the 7 jurisdictions, Newfoundland being the only exception. The increases ranged from 0.8% in Alberta; to 3.9% in Ontario; to 5% in Nova Scotia; to 6% in Saskatchewan; to 6.3% in Québec; to 7.7% in the House of Commons. Québec and Saskatchewan were the only jurisdictions to increase the staff complements for the Library, by 5 and 2, respectively, and the numbers were actually reduced in Ontario and British Columbia by 1 each. In Saskatchewan, the budget for the Legislative Library was brought under the purview of the Clerk for the first time during the past year.

TABLE 11: Legislative Library

a. number of employees

b. 1984-85 budget

c. number of employees in research department

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. 234 person years

b. $10,096,000

c. 84

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. 3

b. budget figure unavailable

c. no separate research department

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. Legislative Library collection is maintained by Provincial Library Service which is part of Department of Education

b. N/A

c. no separate research department

NOVA SCOTIA

a. 3

b. $179,700

c. no separate research department

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. Legislative Library not part of L.A.

b. N/A

c. no separate research department

QUEBEC

a. 88

b. $2,954,000

c. 6

ONTARIO

a. 81

b. $3,216,400

c. 12

MANITOBA

a. Legislative Library not part of L.A.

b. N/A

c. no separate research department

SASKATCHEWAN

a. 13

b. $563,390

c. no separate research department

ALBERTA

a. 24

b. $1,073,517

c. 6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. 31 full-time, 2 sessional; Legislative Library under jurisidiction of Speaker when House is sitting and Provincial Secretary when House not sitting

b. included in budget of Provincial Secretary

c. no separate research department

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. none

b. N/A

c. N/A

YUKON

a. none

b. N/A

c. N/A

Administrative Structures

Legislative Budgets

The budgets for legislative operations in the House of Commons and the 12 provincial and territorial Assemblies will total $332,441,600 during the 1984-85 fiscal year, an increase of 13.5% over the comparable figures in 1983-84.

Individual Legislatures experienced increases ranging from a low of zero in British Columbia to a high of 46.5% in Québec. The 2 Territorial Assemblies posted increases above 10% (29.3% in the Nothwest Territories and 18.8% in the Yukon) and the 3 prairie provinces increased operating budgets by at least 8% (8.0% in Manitoba; 8.6% in Saskatchewan; and 8.8% in Alberta).

TABLE 12: Legislative Budgets

a.	1984-1985
b.	1983-1984
c.	% increase
	HOUSE OF COMMONS
a.	$155,090,000
b.	$147,885,000
c.	4.9%
	NEWFOUNDLAND
a.	$6,327,500
b.	$6,252,600
c.	1.2%
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
a.	$1,166,700
b.	$1,081,900
c.	7.8%
	NOVA SCOTIA
a.	$4,542,000
b.	$4,319,200
c.	5.2%
	NEW BRUNSWICK
a.	$4,912,100
b.	$4,697,700
c.	4.6%
	QUEBEC
a.	$86,000,000
b.	$58,697,800
c.	46.5%
	ONTARIO
a.	$36,784,600
b.	$35,359,500
c.	4.0%
	MANITOBA
a.	$4,474,900
b.	$4,144,700
c.	8.0%
	SASKATCHEWAN
a.	$8,432,530
b.	$7,763,330
c.	8.6%
	ALBERTA
a.	$12,035,968
b.	$11,057,929
c.	8.8%
	BRITISH COLUMBIA
a.	$7,616,302
b.	$7,610,000
c.	0%

TABLE 12: Continued

a. 1984-1985
b. 1983-1984
c. % increase

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. $3,818,000
b. $2,953,000
c. 29.3%

YUKON

a. $1,241,000
b. $1,045,000
c. 18.8%

Not surprisingly, the House of Commons, Québec and Ontario have by far the largest operating budgets. The $155,090,000 cost of running the House of Commons alone represents 46.6% of the total expenditures by all legislative bodies, and when combined with Québec and Ontario the total rises to 83.6%.

All other juridsictions, with the exception of Alberta, administer Assembly operations for less than $8.5 million per year, and the ranking of jurisdictions by total dollars spent on legislative operations remained unchanged between the last 2 fiscal years, with the exception of the 2 jurisdictions at the bottom of the scale which exchanged places on the ranking chart in 1984-85.

TABLE 13: Ranking of Legislative Budgets

JURISDICTION	1984-85	1983-84
HOUSE OF COMMONS	$155,090,000	$147,885,000
QUEBEC	86,000,000	58,697,800
ONTARIO	36,784,600	35,359,500
ALBERTA	12,035,968	11,057,929
SASKATCHEWAN	8,432,530	7,763,330
BRITISH COLUMBIA	7,616,302	7,610,000
NEWFOUNDLAND	6,327,500	6,252,600
NEW BRUNSWICK	4,912,100	4,697,000
NOVA SCOTIA	4,542,000	4,319,200
MANITOBA	4,474,900	4,144,700
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	3,818,000	2,953,000
YUKON	1,241,000	1,045,000
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1,166,700	1,081,900

Employees of the Legislature

As has been the case in the past few years, the number of people working as full-time employees of various legislatures remained relatively stable during 1984. Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and the Yukon experienced no growth during the past year. In the House of Commons, the total staff levels decreased by 55 employees (3.1%), the majority of which were in departments falling under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Québec also reduced the total number of full-time employees by 70 (7.2%), and the sessional staff by 46.7%. However, Québec has added 44 new staff to the administrative department. British Columbia increased the full-time staff complement by 14, but this has been off-set to some extent by a decrease of 29 in the sessional staff totals during 1984.

Of the jurisdictions increasing staff complements during 1984, Ontario had the largest increase at 5%. New Brunswick added 11 employees to their staff complement during 1984, but 7 of these employees were transferred to the Legislative Assembly when the government Translation Bureau came under the jurisdiction of the Legislature on April 1 of this year. Saskatchewan also increased the staff complement of full-time employees, but that was due to the fact that the Legislative Library was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Clerk during 1984. The Northwest Territories added 1 full-time and 13 sessional staff, and in PEI the secretary to the Speaker became the first full-time legislative employee.

Employees in Manitoba are no longer civil servants. They join the list of 7 other jurisdictions whose staff are independent employees of the Legislature, separate from the government bureaucracy. The Legislature of Nova Scotia, Québec, Alberta, and the 2 Territories are the only remaining jurisdictions with employees who remain part of the civil service.

The House of Commons, Québec, Ontario and the Northwest Territories remain the only jurisdictions with separate Public Relations Departments. The federal House increased staffing levels in the department by 9 during the past year and raised the budget by 16%. In Québec, although only one new staff position was added, the public relations budget increased by 110% over 1983-84 figures.

Ontario managed to operate with no additional staff, but also increased the operating budget of the Public Relations Office by 12.4%. In the Northwest Territories the public relations function is carried out by 1 staff person and budget costs are included within the Clerk's Office allocation.

TABLE 14: Employees of the Legislature

a. total full time
b. total sessional
c. Clerk's Office
d. Administration Office
e. Legislative Library
f. Hansard Reporting Service
g. Parliamentary Relations Office
h. status of employees

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. 1,701 person years
b. 0
c. 146 persons — includes Clerk Assistants, Clerks at the Table, Committees and Private Legislation, Table Research, Journals, Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, Parliamentary Relations
d. 635 person years — includes Comptroller, Human Resources, Reporting and Distribution Services, Support and Information Services, Internal Audit, Purchasing and Materials Managment; (Sergeant-at-Arms heads a third branch with 920 person years — includes Security, Restaurant, Mes-

sengers, Cleaning, Maintenance, and other housekeeping services)
e. 234 person years
f. 195 person years (includes House and Committee Section)
g. 29 person years — 20 of which are supplied by the House of Commons (9 by the Senate) — serves both House of Commons and Senate (Budget for House of Commons portion = $2,122,000)
h. employees of House of Commons — no union

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. 39
b. 6
c. 4
d. included in Clerk's Office
e. 3
f. 11 full-time
g. none
h. employees of L.A. — not civil servants — no union

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. 1
b. 17
c. 17 — all sessional
d. included in Clerk's Office
e. Legislative Library collection is maintained by Provincial Library Service which is part of Department of Education
f. no Hansard
g. none
h. casual employees of L.A. — no union

NOVA SCOTIA

a. 18
b. 38
c. 1 full-time, 1 sessional
d. 6 — includes Personnel and Finance
e. 3 full-time, 2 part-time
f. 8
g. none
h. civil servants — no union

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. 43
b. 34
c. 15 (inc. 8 Caucus staff)
d. included in Clerk's Office
e. Legislative Library not part of L.A.
f. 21
g. none
h. employees of L.A. — not civil servants — no union

QUEBEC

a. 903 (inc. 182 in Prov Aud's Office, 50 in Ombudsman's Office & 171 in Election Office)
b. 136 (inc. 2 in Prov Aud's Office, 1 in Ombudsman's Office & 13 in Election Office)
c. 29 full-time, 5 sessional
d. 196 full-time, 51 sessional — includes Personnel, Finance, Purchasing, Accommodation and Restaurants
e. 81 full-time, 7 sessional
f. 82 full-time, 13 sessional
g. 8 ($724,200 budget)
h. civil servants — some employees unionized

ONTARIO

a. 270
b. 12
c. 25 (8 in Committees Branch)
d. 34 — includes Personnel, Finance and Director's Office
e. 81
f. 48
g. 10 ($389,300 budget)
h. employees of L.A — not civil servants — no union

MANITOBA

a. 19
b. 33
c. 5
d. Personnel and Finance functions for L.A. are performed by Director of Administration of Government Department — Director has staff of 10 but they are not all associated with L.A.
e. Legislative Library not part of L.A.
f. 1 full-time — 15 sessional
g. none
h. employees of L.A. — not civil servants — no union

SASKATCHEWAN

a. 38
b. 74
c. 4
d. 19 (inc. 4 caucus research staff)
e. 14 full-time
f. 1 full-time — 41 sessional
g. none
h. employees of L.A — not civil servants

ALBERTA

a. 80
b. 20
c. 14
d. included in Clerk's Office
e. 24
f. 8 full-time — 14 sessional
g. none
h. civil servants — no union

TABLE 14: Continued

a. total full time
b. total sessional
c. Clerk's Office
d. Administration Office
e. Legislative Library
f. Hansard Reporting Service
g. Parliamentary Relations Office
h. status of employees

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. 75
b. 73
c. 1 full-time — 1 sessional — 3 Table Officers retained on annual basis
d. Administrative functions for L.A. performed by Speaker's Office
e. 31 full-time — included in budget of Provincial Secretary and Government Services; 2 sessional — included in budget of L.A.; Legislative Library under jurisdiction of Speaker when House sitting and Provincial Secretary when House not sitting
f. 10 full-time — 9 sessional
g. none
h. employees of L.A. — except Library employees who are public servants

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. 13
b. 43
c. 13
d. included in Clerk's Office
e. no Legislative Library
f. 1 contract — 13 sessional
g. 1 (budget figure unavailable)
h. civil servants — some employees unionized

YUKON

a. 6
b. 1
c. 5 full-time — 1 sessional
d. included in Clerk's Office
e. no Legislative Library
f. handled under contract
g. none
h. civil servants — one employee unionized

Financial Management of the Legislature

The name of the body responsible for financial management of legislative functions varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In some instances it is a Committee of the House, and in others a Board or Commission of Internal Economy. As in other years, in order to make it easier to read the various tables in this publication, the editors have used the acronym 'BOIE' to refer to the management body in all jurisdictions.

British Columbia remains the only province without some body constituted to oversee the financial operations of the House. The B.C. Speaker retains this responsibility.

There has been no change in the name of the body charged with financial management responsibility in any jurisdiction.

TABLE 15: Body responsible for Financial Management of House

H of C	Commissioners of Internal Economy
Nfld	Internal Economy Commission
P E I	Standing Committee on Internal Economy
N S	Legislative Internal Economy Board
N B	Legislative Administrative Committee
Qué	Office of the National Assembly
Ont	Board of Internal Economy
Man	Legislative Assembly Management Commission
Sask	Board of Internal Economy
Alta	Select Standing Committee on Members' Services
B C	Speaker
N W T	Management and Services Board
Yukon	Board of Internal Economy

As far as the composition of the management body is concerned, 8 jurisdictions have Opposition Party representation on the BOIE. The House of Commons, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are the only jurisdictions to exclude Opposition representation. (The Northwest Territories operates without political parties so cannot be included in this comparison.)

The only provinces whose Boards operate without representation by the Executive are Québec, Manitoba and Alberta. In each of these provinces the Speaker chairs the BOIE and backbench Members from both sides of the House sit as members. A total of 6 other jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories) have Private Members sitting as members of the BOIE.

Manitoba and Québec are the only provinces that provide remuneration for members of the BOIE. In Québec, the system of payment changed during 1984 from an annual stipend of $1,755 to a per diem payment of $100 for each meeting. Manitoba Board members receive $50 for meetings when the House is not in session, the same as they did in 1983.

TABLE 16: Financial Management of Legislature

a. composition of management body
b. reporting relationship
c. average number of meetings per year
d. minutes of meetings
e. powers and duties of management body
f. Estimates reviewed by management body

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. Speaker is Chairman, 4 Ministers, no Opposition representation
b. decisions are tabled in the House within 10 days of the start of each session
c. 8-10 meetings
d. become public when tabled in House
e. outlined in statute

f. House of Commons Estimates

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. Speaker is Chairman, Deputy Speaker, 3 Ministers; no Opposition representation
b. BOIE does not report to House
c. 15 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. outlined in statute
f. L.A. Estimates — includes Ombudsman's Office

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. Speaker is Chairman, Opposition Leader, Government House Leader
b. Committee has authority to report to House
c. 6 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. not precisely defined
f. BOIE does not review any Estimates; Estimates of L.A. are devised by BOIE, reviewed by Treasury Board and approved by Cabinet

NOVA SCOTIA

a. Speaker is Chairman, 4 Ministers and 1 Private Member from Government; no Opposition representation
b. BOIE does not report to House
c. 8-10 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. outlined in statute
f. BOIE does not review any Estimates

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. Speaker is Chairman, 2 Ministers, 2 Private Members from each of Government and Opposition
b. BOIE reports to House after each meeting — does not report when House not sitting
c. 11 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. outlined in Standing Rules of House
f. L.A. Estimates

QUEBEC

a. Speaker is Chairman, 4 Private Members from Government, 3 Opposition Members — per diem allowance of $100
b. all decisions of BOIE are tabled in House
c. every two weeks since establishment
d. not published — available to public after tabling
e. outlined in statute
f. L.A. Estimates

ONTARIO

a. Speaker is Chairman, 3 Ministers, 1 Private Member from each party
b. BOIE does not report to House
c. 14 meetings
d. published periodically — available to public within 48 hours of meeting
e. outlined in statute
f. L.A., Ombudsman, Provincial Auditor, Election Office, Election Finances Commission

MANITOBA

a. Speaker is Chairman, 4 Private Members from Government, 3 Opposition Members; per diem allowance of $50 for meetings when L.A. not sitting
b. BOIE has authority to report to House — must do so at least once per year
c. 10 meetings held in 11 months since BOIE constituted on August 18, 1983
d. not published nor available to public
e. outlined in statute
f. L.A., Election Office, Ombudsman, Provincial Auditor

SASKATCHEWAN

a. Speaker is Chairman, 2 Ministers, 2 Private Members from each of Government and Official Opposition
b. BOIE has authority to report to House
c. 9 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. outlined in statute
f. L.A. Estimates, including Legislative Library

ALBERTA

a. Speaker is Chairman, 7 Private Members from Government, 2 Opposition Members
b. BOIE has authority to report to House — does so on ad hoc basis
c. 12 meetings
d. published and available to public
e. nowhere outlined
f. L.A. Estimates

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. N/A
b. N/A
c. N/A
d. N/A
e. N/A
f. N/A

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. Speaker is Chairman, 2 Ministers, 2 Private Members, including Chairman of Standing Committee on Finance
b. BOIE has authority to report to House — does so on ad hoc basis
c. 8 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. terms of reference agreed to by BOIE
f. L.A. Estimates

YUKON

a. Speaker is Chairman, Opposition Leader, Government Leader
b. BOIE has authority to report to House — does so on ad hoc basis
c. 4 meetings
d. not published nor available to public
e. outlined in resolution of House
f. L.A. Estimates

The Estimates review procedure remained largely unchanged during 1984. In Saskatchewan, the Speaker, rather than a Cabinet representative on the BOIE, defends the Legislative Assembly Estimates before Committee. In Alberta the L.A. Estimates are now tabled directly in the House after approval by the BOIE, without undergoing a final review by the Cabinet Priority Committee.

TABLE 17: Legislative Assembly Estimates Review Procedure

HOUSE OF COMMONS
prepared by House of Commons Administrative Staff — approved by Speaker and BOIE — delivered to Minister of Finance — included in Government Estimates and tabled in House by President of Treasury Board — referred to Standing Committee on Management and Members' Services — defended by Speaker and House of Commons staff
NEWFOUNDLAND
prepared by Clerk and Speaker — approved by BOIE — delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates and tabled in House — referred to Committee of Whole House— defended by Minister of Finance
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
prepared by Office of the Clerk — devised by BOIE and reviewed by Treasury Board — Estimates approved by Cabinet — tabled in House by Minister of Finance and Tourism — referred to Committee of Whole House — defended by premier
NOVA SCOTIA
prepared by Administrative staff — approved by Management Board — tabled in House by Minister of Management Board — referred to Committee of Whole House — defended by Speaker
NEW BRUNSWICK
prepared by Clerk's Office — approved by BOIE — delivered to Chairman of Board of Management for inclusion in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Chairman of Board of Management — referred to Committee of Supply — defended by premier
QUEBEC
prepared by Administrative staff — approved by BOIE — delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Minister of Finance — referred to Committee of Whole House — defended by Speaker
ONTARIO
prepared by Administrative staff — approved by BOIE — delivered to Treasurer for inclusion in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Treasurer — referred to Standing Committee — defended by Speaker and other BOIE members
MANITOBA
prepared by L.A. staff — approved by BOIE — delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Minister of Finance — referred to Standing Committee — defended by Member of BOIE designated by Speaker
SASKATCHEWAN
prepared by Clerk's Office — approved by BOIE — delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Minister of Finance — referred to Standing Committee — defended by Speaker
ALBERTA
prepared by internal committee of department heads — submitted to Director of Administration and Clerk Assistant for co-ordination — approved by BOIE — tabled in House by Provincial Treasurer as part of "Estimates of L.A. & Government" — referred to Committee of Supply — defended by BOIE members other than Speaker
BRTISH COLUMBIA
prepared by speaker — included in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Minister of Finance — referred to Committee of Whole House — defended by Provincial Secretary
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
prepared by Clerk — approved by BOIE — tabled in House by Minister of Finance — referred to Committee of Whole House — defended by Member of BOIE
YUKON
prepared by Clerk — approved by BOIE — delivered to Minister of Finance for inclusion in Government Estimates — tabled in House by Minister of Finance — referred to Committee of Whole House — defended by Government and Opposition Leaders

Hansard Reporting Service

Prince Edward Island remains the only jurisdiction in Canada with no Hansard coverage of legislative proceedings.

The House of Commons and New Brunswick continue to be the only Houses providing bilingual Hansard coverage and Québec, Saskatchewan and the federal House remain the only legislatures providing in-house video as well as printed Hansard.

The 1984 budgets for Hansard operations vary from a low of $120,900 in the Yukon to highs of $2,420,800 in Ontario, $3,260,000 in Québec and $6,984,000 in the House of Commons. As far as changes in budget levels during the past year are concerned, Ontario experienced a 6.2% decrease; Yukon remained the same; and Nova Scotia and Alberta increased funding by less than 1%. On the other hand, the Northwest Territories budget rose by 16.2%, and in British Columbia and the House of Commons the increase was in the 30% range.

TABLE 18: Hansard Reporting Service

a. budget
b. service

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. $6,984,000 (includes cost of printing)
b. bilingual service provided in-house — printed externally to the House by the Queen's Printer — final House copy produced in 24 hours — 2-3 days for Committees

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. unavailable
b. no bilingual service — printed by Government department — final House copy produced in 24 hours — 3-4 days for Committees

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. no Hansard
b. proceedings are recorded on tape but only transcribed on request — Question Period is transcribed and printed in-house for next day delivery

NOVA SCOTIA

a. $276,000
b. no bilingual service — printed by Government department — final House copy produced by morning following debate — 2 days for Committees

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. integrated in Clerk's Office vote
b. bilingual service — printed by commercial firm — several months required to produce final copy for House and Committees

QUEBEC

a. $3,260,000
b. no bilingual service — printed by commercial firm — final House and Committee copy produced in 48 hours

ONTARIO

a. $2,420,800
b. no bilingual service — printed by commercial firm — final House copy produced in 48 hours — up to 10 days for Committees

MANITOBA

a. $397,000
b. no bilingual service — printed by commercial firm — final House copy produced in 24 hours — 2 days for Committees

SASKATCHEWAN

a. $559,110
b. no bilingual service — typeset in-house — printed by commercial firm — final House and Committee copy produced in 24 hours

ALBERTA

a. $735,135
b. no bilingual service — printed by commercial firm — final House and Committee copy produced in 48 hours

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. $897,226
b. no bilingual service — printed by Queen's Printer — final House copy produced in 36 hours — Committees not printed

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. $424,000
b. no bilingual service — printed by commercial firm — final House copy produced in 4 days

YUKON

a. $120,900
b. no bilingual service — transcribed and printed by commercial firm — final House copy produced in 48 hours — time to produce Committees is variable

Media Coverage

The House of Commons, Saskatchewan and Québec are the only jurisdictions that provide in-house verbatim televised coverage of the entire proceedings of the House. Manitoba provides gavel-to-gavel coverage of Question Period, which is distributed throughout the province by a commercial television network. Television access to the Legislature is restricted to ceremonial occasions in all other jurisdictions except Ontario, Alberta and the Yukon. These three Houses permit accredited commercial television stations unlimited access to the Chamber.

A Legislative Assembly Press Gallery exists in all 13 jurisdictions.

TABLE 19: Legislative Press Gallery

HOUSE OF COMMONS

319 members

– news agencies	76
– TV	96
– radio	66
– newspapers	65
– magazines	7
– freelance	9

NEWFOUNDLAND

7 members

– radio	3
– TV	2
– print	2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

6-7 members

– radio	2-3
– TV	2
– print	2

NOVA SCOTIA

21 members

– radio	10
– TV	4
– print	7

TABLE 19: Continued

NEW BRUNSWICK	
17 members	
– radio	8
– TV	5
– print	4
QUEBEC	
98 members	
– radio/TV	33
– print	31
– technicians	20
– cameras	2
– researchers	12
ONTARIO	
46 members	
– radio	7
– TV	13
– print	26
MANITOBA	
21 members	
– radio	6
– TV	4
– print	11
SASKATCHEWAN	
42 members	
– radio	11
– TV	8
– print	23
ALBERTA	
25 members	
– radio	7
– TV	3
– print	15
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
40 members	
– radio	11
– TV	7
– print	22
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	
17 members	
– radio	9
– TV	2
– print	6
YUKON	
5 members	
– radio	2
– TV	1
– print	2

House Statistics

Composition of Houses

The statistics contained in the following chart reflect the composition of the House of Commons and the 12 provincial and territorial Legislatures as of December 10, 1984. They have been updated to include the results of general elections held this year in the House of Commons and Nova Scotia, as well as recent by-elections in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Québec and Newfoundland.

TABLE 20: Composition of House

a. number of seats in House
b. distribution of Members
c. date of last redistribution of seats
d. average number of sitting days per yr

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a.	282	
b.	Government	211
	Opposition	40
	3rd Party	30
	Independent	1
c.	1976	
d.	177 days	

NEWFOUNDLAND

a.	52	
b.	Government	43
	Opposition	8
	3rd Party	1
c.	1979	
d.	97 days	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a.	32	
b.	Government	20
	Opposition	12
c.	1962-63	
d.	35 days	

NOVA SCOTIA

a.	52	
b.	Government	42
	Opposition	6
	3rd Party	3
	4th Party	1
c.	1978	
d.	80 days	

NEW BRUNSWICK

a.	58	
b.	Government	38
	Opposition	18
	3rd Party	2
c.	1974	
d.	60 days	

QUEBEC

a.	122	
b.	Government	65
	Opposition	49
	Independent	7
	Vacant	1
c.	1981	
d.	90 days	

ONTARIO

a.	125	
b.	Government	71
	Opposition	27
	3rd Party	19
	Vacant	8
c.	1975	
d.	105 days	

TABLE 20: Continued

a. number of seats in House
b. distribution of Members
c. date of last redistribution of seats
d. average number of sitting days per yr

MANITOBA

a. 57
b. Government 32
Opposition 22
Independent 2
Vacant 1
c. 1980
d. 93 days

SASKATCHEWAN

a. 64
b. Government 55
Opposition 8
3rd Party 1
c. 1980
d. 76 days

ALBERTA

a. 79
b. Government 75
Opposition 1
Independent 2
Vacant 1
c. 1982
d. 80 days

BRITISH COLUMBIA

a. 57
b. Government 34
Opposition 22
Independent 1
c. 1979
d. 96 days

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

a. 24
b. Consensus Government
c. 1983
d. 60 days

YUKON

a. 16
b. Government 9
Opposition 6
Independent 1
c. 1978
d. 40 days

Legislative Committees

All jurisdictions in Canada have a system of Standing Committees of the House. The numbers of active Committees varies from time to time and among jurisdictions, but there has been no significant change in numbers during the past year.

Eight jurisdictions have at least one Select Committee constituted at the present time. In 1983, 10 jurisdictions had Select Committees, but those in Prince Edward Island and British Columbia completed their assignments during the past year.

TABLE 21: Legislative Committees

a. number of Standing Committees
b. number of Select Committees
c. Committee budget approval mechanism

HOUSE OF COMMONS

a. 21 (including 2 Joint with Senate)
b. Committees have not been struck following September 1984 general election
c. individual Committees establish requirements — BOIE may review budgets of specific committees and request that any supplementary funds be reviewed by them — BOIE has established regulations governing certain expenditures by Committees (e.g. Committee hospitality, printing, travel allowance, review of large contracts) — House of Commons absorbs all costs

NEWFOUNDLAND

a. 4
b. 3
c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

a. 9
b. 0
c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets — lump sum is placed in L.A. Estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required – method of distribution is determined by BOIE

NOVA SCOTIA

a. 15
b. 5
c. Committee budgets are approved by Management Board

NEW BRUNSWICK

a. Standing Rules provides for 11 Standing Committees; Membership for 7 appointed during 1984
b. 5
c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE

QUEBEC

a. 9
b. 0
c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets — lump sum is placed in L.A. Estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required

ONTARIO

a. 8
b. 1
c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE

MANITOBA
a. 11
b. 0
c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets — lump sum is placed in L.A. estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required

SASKATCHEWAN
a. 10
b. 1
c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE

ALBERTA
a. 7
b. 1
c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE

BRITISH COLUMBIA
a. 9
b. 0
c. Committees do not have separate budgets — lump sum for Committee expenses is included in L.A. estimates

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
a. 4
b. 1
c. Committee budgets are approved by BOIE

YUKON
a. 3
b. 0
c. individual Committees do not have separate budgets — lump sum is placed in L.A. Estimates and distributed to individual Committees as required

Government Business

The number of Government-sponsored statutes enacted in each jurisdiction during the past 5 years is listed in the following Table. The 1984 figures have been calculated as of November 1, and will likely increase before the year is over in jurisdictions that have not completed the annual session by the date of publication.

TABLE 22: Government Business

number of public bills passed:

a. 1984
b. 1983
c. 1982
d. 1981
e. 1980

HOUSE OF COMMONS				
a. 38	**b.** 28	**c.** 37	**d.** 41	**e.** 45

NEWFOUNDLAND				
a. 19	**b.** 85	**c.** 68	**d.** 90	**e.** 44

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				
a. 37	**b.** 46	**c.** 36	**d.** 40	**e.** 54

NOVA SCOTIA				
a. 67	**b.** 67	**c.** 93	**d.** 69	**e.** 65

NEW BRUNSWICK				
a. 74	**b.** 104	**c.** 79	**d.** 90	**e.** 66

QUEBEC				
a. 34	**b.** 45	**c.** 43	**d.** 33	**e.** 39

ONTARIO				
a. 53	**b.** 89	**c.** 62	**d.** 74	**e.** 84

MANITOBA				
a. 30	**b.** 94	**c.** 53	**d.** 41	**e.** 81

SASKATCHWAN				
a. 93	**b.** 102	**c.** 58	**d.** 113	**e.** 124

ALBERTA				
a. 55	**b.** 90	**c.** 41	**d.** 97	**e.** 91

BRITISH COLUMBIA				
a. 28	**b.** 30	**c.** 78	**d.** 30	**e.** 60

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
a. 28	**b.** 46	**c.** 44	**d.** 43	**e.** 41

YUKON				
a. 32	**b.** 30	**c.** 35	**d.** 36	**e.** 59

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Editors would like to thank those people in all Canadian Legislatures who helped in the compilation of material used in the 1984 edition of our Study. We hope and trust the results produced in *Canadian Legislatures* justify their efforts.

Eleanor Barnes, Reference Librarian, Legislative Library of Ontario

Diane Blanchard, Clerk Assistant of the Executive Council and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet of Prince Edward Island

Bev Bosiak, Deputy Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

Albert Canadien, Clerk Assistant of the House of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories

Elizabeth M. Duff, Clerk of the House of Newfoundland and Labrador

Elaine Dunbar, Administrative Officer to the Speaker of British Columbia

Linda Kaminski, Administrative Assistant to the Clerk of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly

Marie Leitch, former Executive Assistant to the Administrator of the House of Commons

Enid McDonald, Administrative Assistant to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick

Patrick L. Michael, Clerk of the Yukon Legislative Assembly

S. Myles Rector, Director of Administration of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly

Bohdan J.D. Stefaniuk, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta

Mario Trudel, Director General of Administration of the Assemblée Nationale du Québec